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FREE KANSAS!

Enthusiastic Demonstration at the Tabernacle.

Report of the New-York Tabernacle Committee.

Eloquent Address of Gov. Reeder.

In compliance with a call issued by a Committee appointed at a meeting held some time ago at the Friends of Free Kansas in this City, for the purpose of persons assembling last night in the Tabernacle, drawn mainly thither by the announcement that Governor Reeder would be present and make an address.

The building was literally crammed. Not only the pews, but the remotest corners, were filled to repletion. Especially of the fairer sex was fully commensurate with its numbers, which, with a hearty enthusiasm gave evidence of the warmth of its sympathy and the character of the motives which induced its presence. At 10 minutes to 8 o'clock Mr. ROB LOCKWOOD ascended the platform amid applause and nominated for Chairman Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM. The nomination was unanimously accepted and Mr. KETCHUM presented himself amid repeated indications of approval.

Mr. KETCHUM proceeded to speak of the arrangement that had been made with Gov. REEDER to address an audience in this City on a previous occasion, and of the circumstances which inevitably led to his non-compliance with them. He was proceeding to speak of a recent intimation received by telegraph from his family in Pennsylvania, of his intention to be present in New-York in time for the meeting of last night, when a voice cried out, "Here he is!" And so it was. Mr. REEDER made his way to the platform amid rapturous applause and cheering, and was warmly welcomed by the friends who were there expecting him.

After the appointment of Mr. JOHN FITCH for Secretary, the Chairman submitted the subjoined report of the NEW-YORK TABERNACLE COMMITTEE.

To the Democratic Citizens of the New-York Panel:

The undersigned, appointed on the 9th of June to receive and distribute the moneys contributed in aid of Kansas,

Respectfully report: That in order to secure the object in view, and that no portion of the trust in their hands might fail of its purpose, one of their number was appointed to visit the head-quarters of operation at Chicago, and also, if necessary, to enter Kansas.

In accordance with these instructions our Chairman spent five weeks in making thorough and searching investigation into the actual condition of affairs within the Territory, and the best methods of relieving it from wickedness. From his communication with prominent members of the Kansas General Committee located within the Territory, and from intimate and confidential communication with the active leaders and friends of the cause within the States, the undersigned came to the conclusion that your funds could be most efficiently and wisely applied through the NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Having previously paid $565 56, mainly for the relief of fellow-citizens in Kansas, and $1,000 through the Central Committee, they have accordingly paid over to the Treasurer of the National Committee the balance, viz., $4,434 44.

THEODORE MCNAMEE,
EDGAR KETCHUM,
ROB LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. A. DANA,
Members Tabernacle Committee.

THEODORE HYATT, Chairman and Secretary.

Address of Gov. Reeder.

Gov. REEDER was then introduced amid enthusiastic cheers. He said:

I thank you sincerely, fellow-citizens, for this demonstration. It pleases me to know, that at least in this respectable audience there exists some sympathy for men who are battling and struggling for their just rights upon the far-off plains of Kansas, even though there be no sympathy in the high places of the country. Though there be no sympathy among those who occupy the high places in our country, there is at least sympathy from the body of the people—from those who have given our officials the little brief authority which they have so flagrantly and basely prostituted in the eyes of high Heaven, and before the people of this Republic. (Cheers.) I come before you to-night, fellow-citizens, upon a mission from the Free State men of the Territory of Kansas, to tell you of their wrongs, and the oppressions and insults which they have been subjected to, and to appeal to you for that aid and that protection which, as fellow-citizens of our common Government and under the constitution and laws that you have adopted, you in common with all the people of this nation are bound to render. I come to you as the representative of a party which possesses but one article in its political creed, to wit, making a Free State of the Territory of Kansas—[loud cheers]—a party which there has thrown wide open its doors to every man of every shade of political opinion, who will unite in the furtherance of that great and glorious object—[loud cheers]—a party that in their anxiety to reach that great goal, cheerfully and cordially ignores all other political distinctions. [Loud applause.] Inasmuch, fellow-citizens, as they and myself, being citizens of a Territory, have no vote to cast in the coming Presidential election, I come not here to dictate to you the manner in which you should cast your suffrages. I come not here as a politician, to advance the claims of any special candidate or any special party, but I come here to speak for Free Kansas, and for Free Kansas alone. [Loud cheers.] I come not here to speak to any men of a peculiar political creed. I come not here to bolster up the candidates of any political party. I come not here to assail or oppose the nominees of any party, and if you expect, to-night, that I shall pronounce eulogy or censure upon any of the candidates for the next election—if you imagine that I am about to entertain you by a political speech with regard to the Presidential election, I shall be compelled to disappoint you. [Applause.] If, upon the other hand, any man has come here expecting me to emit sought that bears upon the condition [illegible] introduction people, he will [illegible] [Cheers.] I intend to go on [illegible] talent and intellect will [illegible] rather to the right and to the [illegible] fair's breath for the sake [illegible] of position. If, however, the truths that I shall lay before you, give the remedies that I shall suggest will substantially help any political party in this land it is their due, I believe, that I should not withhold a word to take back. [Cheers.] If, on the other hand, the truths that I shall tell you should produce an injurious effect on any party the responsibility is upon them and not upon me, and I have, and shall have no regret for my acts whatever the result may be to them. [Cheers.] I come to you not upon a mission as a politician, but I stand here to discuss a question which is vital to us all—which is vital to every State and every man in this community—a question far beyond the aims and intrigues of sinning politicians—a question which involves the character of this great, and as we complacently are disposed to call it, this "model Republic." I come not here to discuss its glory or its any nationality. I come not here to discuss any secondary or immaterial point, but I intend to grapple to the best of my feeble ability the point which constitutes the essence and vitality of this Republic—its character, upon no less a question than whether this great country, rested of itself in all its grandeur, self-sufficiency and pride, relying upon the past achievements for a bright future, and united to the admiration of all the nations of the earth, is able to protect its own citizens in the full enjoyment of their lives, their property, and political creed. I come here to analyze the doctrine so often promulgated that we are able to govern ourselves. It has been common for an hackneyed phrase for the admiration of the world with exultation and self-satisfaction, that during the six thousand years that have rolled round since the creation of the globe, that it was reserved for us—this great and mighty people—to demonstrate to the world the great problem of self-government, and to prove that we have accomplished that which never before has been achieved by any nation. It has been our fashion to claim that that was no longer a problem, but that it had been reduced to absolute and positive certainty. I tell you that events have been transpiring within the last few years which must cause every honest and intelligent man to inquire whether we have demonstrated that problem. Let us see in looking over our past history whether any events that have taken place in that history has made the monarchists of Europe to shake their heads, and entertain serious doubts as to whether that problem has been solved. Look over the face of this land. You see how, with our Constitution, the sisters of the Union have been endeavoring to sustain themselves, and to grant to every individual under the shadow of that Constitution their legal and constitutional rights. What efforts have been made to cast this Constitution aside, and the laws under it, and in some instances the authority of the Government, at the behest of a mob, have been execrated in order to protect the citizen in his social and religious rights. The Governments of California at least have failed, and it needs the exercise of reflection in order to bring it back to original purity. Those events which lead us to doubt whether, when taken with other events these address themselves to the experience of every man, and lead him to pause to consider the evils that exist among us. Upon the far-off plains of the Territory of the United States—on the Western group of the Rocky Mountains that looks out upon the Pacific Ocean, we find that there a people who have settled down to govern themselves, had found themselves incapable of doing so. They have raised themselves up against this government, appointed their own executive officers in defiance of the law of Congress, in defiance of the executive of the great nation, and in tones of defiance telling the President of the United States that they would elect whom they pleased, and that his government was not strong enough to prevent them from carrying out their arbitrary designs. Look upon the plains of Kansas, and who is there with burning eloquence sufficient to depict the state of this portion of the Union. I confess my total inability to convey to you the state of things that there exists. No man here can realize it. No man can realize it unless he has been a party to, and mixed in it. But I can only say to you that upon the plains of Kansas, under the shadow of the stars and stripes, under the protection of this Constitution and this model Republic, there is to be found a people whose condition—social, civil and political—you would improve if you were to transfer them to the Governments of the Chaga Hassia, or the Princes of Austria or of France. In the political scale they are below the subjects of Russia, the subjects of France, and the subjects of Austria; and that, too, under the protecting shadow of the Constitution and the flag of the model Republic. [Loud cheers.] Is this true? Why, it is capable of the plainest and the shortest demonstration to any man who knows the facts, or even a few of the facts.

It is admitted as an undoubted truth that the people of that country have no lot or part in their own government. They have no laws of their own making. They have no taxes of their own levying. They have no officers of their own electing. They are as slaves—political slaves—subjugated by a foreign power, with no shadow and no semblance of self-government—absolutely subjected. They are completely in the power of the neighboring States. Missouri dictates to us in their laws, their institutions, and their officers. Are the subjects of France, the subjects of Austria and Russia less free, politically, than these? Why the last vestige of their political liberty is taken away, and as far as that is concerned they are precisely upon a footing with the serfs of Europe. Their condition would be greatly improved if you were to give them a government such as France or Austria, for then they would at least have protection and security for their liberty and their property. They would have judicial tribunals to arbitrate righteously between parties, and redress the wrongs of the oppressed, and who would punish those who plundered houses and committed robbery and murder. But at present violence, outrage, rapine, and crimes of every description run riot over the beautiful prairies of Kansas, and there exists no law to stop the current; but, on the contrary, assassination and robbery are common occurrences, perpetrated with impunity, and recognized and applauded by the officials. Suppose for a moment that some man gifted with prophecy had informed the sages who drew your Declaration of Independence, under which we live, that before three-quarters of a century had passed away such a state of things would exist under this Constitution—under the stars and stripes of this country, and upon the land they were about dedicating to liberty, what would have been their feeling? The question may be asked, but, fellow citizens, it is far beyond my power to draw the picture that would be its answer. Allow me now, in considering this question which occupies our attention this evening, to come down to details, which I trust will bring home to you some sort of realization of the state of things there existing. I shall not undertake, to-night, to dwell upon the outrages that have been committed. I shall not undertake to furnish you with a catalogue of the highway robberies, the house burnings, the plunderings, the horse-stealings, the murders, and the outrages of all kinds that have been perpetrated upon the soil of Kansas; for did I attempt to enter into a minute description of them I should require to occupy your time for at least a week. It is beyond the limits of the time assigned to me, or to any speaker to give you such an inventory. If I were to give you in detail a history of the blood that has been shed, of the rapine, of the robbery, of the atrocities that have been perpetrated, disgraceful to civilized man, I should not know where to begin or where to end, and therefore I must give them in a general way. And I will start with the proposition that a scheme has existed there, and been in progress since the year 1854, to make Kansas a Slave State, by force of crime and violence; in other words to force the institution of Slavery by violence and opposition upon the people. This is a plain proposition. That was the scheme which, I regret to say, has, with untiring perseverance, been carried out step by step before the very eyes of this nation, and allowed to go unchecked. That this is so, I suppose, needs very little demonstration. I will rapidly trace over the project that has been framed to rivet on Kansas the badge of Slavery. I will show the persistency with which such an attempt has been carried out; and I will demonstrate to you that it wants but a few, and a very few, finishing touches to complete and consummate this work, and I shall endeavor to show you the awful consequences that must inevitably result, to the great North. You know already that no election has ever been held upon the soil of that Territory, where the men who were the originators of this scheme did not attempt with numbers to control the election and its results.

In November, 1854, they came in large numbers upon the soil, for the purpose of electing delegates to Congress. In March, 1855, they sent into our Territory 4,000 to 5,000 men, who voted at our polls—who elected the Legislature, not representing our people, and which Legislature went on to enact laws for that Territory which are still in force. On the 30th March, 1855, one poll after another fell into the hands of these men who elected that Legislature. You have most of you, if not all, seen the report of the Committee appointed by Congress bearing upon this question, and I will not dwell upon it. I shall take it to be an assumed fact—an honest fact. After that election they proceeded at once to take away from the people of the Territory of Kansas every vestige of self-government and of civil liberty which they could grasp. In the first place they closed every ballot-box which was within reach, and refused to allow the people to elect one single Territorial officer. They have in their hands, with the aid of the President of the United States in part the legislative, the executive and the judicial power of the Territory. They have secured every office in the Territory, from the highest to the lowest, and possess now all the political, civil and judicial power. They have that power in their hands, which the people can never be released from except by revolution. They have left us nothing but that which they cannot take away—the physical power which we happen to have. [Cheers.] That, thank God, is beyond their reach. [renewed cheers,] and the time may come when the laws of God and the laws of man—when everything that can influence the honest man—the Republican man—will dictate to him that physical power must be made the only and the only means of recovering the political and civil liberty that has been taken from him. [Loud cheers.] All the boxes in the territory were closed. In the halls of that Legislature men arose and declared that their object in assuming to themselves the appointing of every political officer was to deprive the people of the power of electing, and they declared upon the floor of the house that if the people were allowed to elect [illegible] would go for nothing [illegible] they had invested would be [illegible] the results of their past achievements would be [illegible] away, and that the offices would be filled with men of wrong political principles, thus [illegible] that the majority was in the minority—the oppressed, and boldly declared that they should not govern itself. Not satisfied with closing those ballots, they attacked the two ballots which Congress opened for us and which they could not close. They then by devilish ingenuity attempted to prevent the Free-State men from voting. I will not go into details, for you are familiar with them. You know that partisan judges were appointed over these polls with a large discretion for the purpose of enabling them to receive every vote from Missouri and rejecting every Free State vote; and oppose every political test by which our people were kept away, and then they went to work and surrounded the ballot-box with ruffians to prevent the Free-State men voting. Thus have they seized upon political power. Thus have they overthrown the right of self-government. They have placed a set of officers in power of their own making. They have appointed a prosecuting officer for each district. They have appointed a sheriff for each county, a county clerk, and a probate judge. They then proceeded to disorganize the Free-State Party, and to prevent them from having any political action with any efficiency. They first undertook to deprive that party of its leader. Indictments for treason were organized, some of the leaders of the party were thrown into prison, and others were banished. Thus the party was stripped of its leaders. The next step was to stop the Press. Three presses were destroyed—one at Lawrence, two at Leavenworth—and the materials of another press [illegible] of his brow, or who, by the vicissitudes of time [illegible] may have to labor in the sweat of his brow [illegible] man who expects to have posterity—has a [illegible] abiding interest in it. Suppose that great [illegible] Territory were in question instead [illegible] Suppose this had occurred twenty [illegible] ago there, and that the gates of [illegible] territory had been shut against the [illegible] emigration from the North. Suppose the [illegible] who now swarm over the surface of Illinois, [illegible] Michigan, were all thrown back on these [illegible] Southern States, what would be the condition of [illegible] labor? This is not a matter of theory—it is not [illegible] of dispute; but it has been demonstrated. [illegible] has been demonstrated in Ireland, and in China. [illegible] the result would be the same everywhere. Our [illegible] were go out West to lessen the supply of labor [illegible] to appreciate its wages, and its mass and its [illegible]. Suppose you throw back this vast tide of [illegible] emigration—suppose you refuse to allow a [illegible] Northern laborer to occupy the Territories [illegible] the West, what then? Labor thickens up. All the paths of labor are home [illegible] are filled, and filled, and filled in until they are choked up far beyond the demand. The wages of labor depreciate. There is no emigration. There is no population, and at last the vast mass of unoccupied labor becomes one festering sore of degradation, poverty, ignorance and crime. [Loud applause.]

The speaker went on to illustrate the evils of a numerous laboring class without adequate sources of employment, by referring to the cases of Ireland and China, particularly the former, the present comparative prosperity of which he attributed proximately to the increased rate of wages for the laborer, but primarily to the thinning of the population by extensive emigration, and consequent decrease in the supply of the laboring class.] And so it was in the Northern States. If the new Territory, he continued, were to be dedicated to the profitable labor of the negro, it might not be so bad; but it is not that. It is to be given to the South to be wasted. There is no State in the South the soil of which is not wasted and abused. This, then, is a contest between the laboring man of the North and the slave of the South. It cannot be disguised. Every laboring man in the North should know and feel that the people of Kansas are fighting his battles, and fighting for whether he shall have a right to go there or not. [Applause.] This is truth and in fact, a question between white men and negroes, and nothing else. In other aspects in which this thing might be looked upon. We all look forward to a Pacific Railroad as one of the great and cherished objects of national progress. [Loud applause.] There are few men whose hairs are so gray that they do not hope to live to see the time when the iron horse shall be heard upon the shores of the Pacific, bearing the mail, and the trade, and the commerce of the East down on the Western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and bringing back the commerce of China and the East Indies, and dropping its riches all along the route, filling your City with population and enterprise and wealth, and commerce. Well, if Kansas be made a Slave State, will you ever see the Pacific railroad completed? [Cries of "Never."] In 15 years, if that country is dedicated to free white settlers from the North, the Pacific Railroad will be made. Dedicated to the negroes of the South, it will be waste under their wretched agriculture. [Mr. REEDER entered at some length into a discussion of the question as to the probability, in the event of Kansas becoming a Slave State, of its ever being made free. His opinion was very emphatically expressed to the effect that such a thing was entirely beyond the range of probability.]

A Voice—Three cheers for JOHN C. FREMONT. [Loud applause.]

Gov. REEDER—Faith is a very good thing, but faith without works don't amount to much. [Applause.] It is very well to have faith that the slaveholder will not undertake to plant his institutions on the soil of the North, but the man who would prevent it must begin to work. [Applause.] It won't do for a man to say, "Never! Never!" and sit down and wait, in the fulness of his faith, without any works until the deed is accomplished, and then undertake to weed it out. He who would prevent it must set to work in time. He must see the faint foreshadowing of the thing in the distance, and he must set himself to use prevention instead of cure. I have seen, not long since, men in the North whose conduct I could not reconcile or explain, except upon the assumed belief that if the South should dictate to them they would vote to adopt Slavery into their State. [A voice—"MILLARD FILLMORE."] [illegible] of Congress [illegible] now, if the question was put to vote to adopt Slavery into the States of New-York and Pennsylvania. [Cries of "No! no!" and "Yes! yes!" and some confusion.] Yes, there are such men found, and their conduct can be explained in no other way. [A voice—"That is it. That is the doctrine," followed by applause.] At one time, I believed this to be an impossibility. I would have lent it no ear, and no faith; but that time has gone by, and the existence of the fact should put every man on the guard, and make him [illegible] give ear to the indications of public opinion on the subject.

That is not to be the history of the country, I believe—to be brief as possible, I will now attempt to describe for the state of things now existing in Kansas.

A Voice—The Pro-Slavery party.

ANOTHER VOICE—We are.

Gov. REEDER—You have seen outrages committed in Kansas. You have seen courts of justice closed. You have seen the arm of the law invoked as one of the instruments of oppression; and every one is aware, that of all the forms of tyranny that ever disgraced the earth, judicial tyranny is the most infamous. Judicial tyranny has so oppressed our people in Kansas, that no man ever thinks of legal redress. Murder stalks abroad in the land; a man finds his brother stiff and stark on the ground, with the bullet of the murderer in his vitals, and the last thing he thinks of is an appeal to a court of justice. The courts of justice are made the vehicles of oppression, and are in the hands of our enemies. Our men are murdered at home and abroad, and the highways of the Territory are unsafe. Military camps are established, who take upon themselves the supervision of every man who passes the limits they have prescribed. Our people are actually subjugated now, and not a single right, civil or political, is left them. Even now a civil war is raging on the soil. There was a time when the arm of the Executive of the United States could have been interposed to prevent this international war. There was a time when all this could have been remedied, and it could have been remedied if we had had a man of nerve and integrity in the first office of the nation. [Loud applause.] The brave and gallant men who are now imprisoned and guarded by dragoons of the United States in Kansas are there under charge of treason, the first intimation of which came from the President of the United States, in his message to the Senate in January 1856. [A voice.—Three groans for PIERCE.]

One word about these indictments for treason. There is a strange state of things existing there, and it is a remarkable coincidence that the Chief Justice of the United States in Kansas, unconsciously perhaps, to himself, laid down the same doctrine in regard to these alleged acts of treason, which made Judge JEFFREYS everlastingly infamous. During the reign of CHARLES I. JEFFREYS laid down those doctrines which have consigned his name to such irredeemable depths of infamy that no man, poet, philosopher, statesman or jurist, has ever raised his voice to apologize for his conduct. His bloody assizes, held in the memory of every citizen of the British Islands, the great crime of which that man was guilty and to which he sacrificed so many men in England, was the doctrine of constructive treason. He laid down the law that every man who resisted the process of the law was guilty of constructive treason. Judge LECOMPTE, of the Territory of Kansas, unconsciously perhaps, lays down the same doctrine. He says that every man who resists the laws of the United States is guilty of constructive treason. He had some difficulty in making out that argument, to be sure, because it was the laws of the Territory of Kansas that were resisted, and he undertook to argue that because the laws of the Territory of Kansas, which were made by a Legislature created under authority of the United States, were resisted, that therefore, the laws of the United States were resisted. Some of the men he wanted to reach never had resisted, and so he was obliged to hold the doctrine that a man might constructively resist. [Laughter.] That if he was in favor of a State Government, he was guilty of a constructive resistance, and that those laws were constructively the laws of the United States, therefore it was constructive treason. [A VOICE—He was a constructive genius.] Now JEFFREYS never approached this, and yet LECOMPTE had what JEFFREYS never had. He had the Constitution of the United States for his guide, which declares that treason shall only consist in waging war against the United States, and giving aid and comfort to her enemies. [Loud applause.] He had his information, however, from high quarters—from no less a source than the special Presidential message of January, 1856, in which the adoption of that State Constitution was held to be treason and revolution.

Now, my fellow citizens, I hold that the President of the United States or his legal advisor have something else to guard than their own reputation, and if they are even willing to stultify themselves, before this country, by showing their inability to distinguish between a constitutional right and a treasonable rebellion they have no right to disgrace the country by the declaration that the people of this country have elevated to the highest offices in the nation men who know no better than this. [Loud applause.] I tell you that the Constitution of the State of Kansas has been adopted in a manner which may be justified upon principle and upon authority. It may seem strange to you, after all the allegations that have been made, as to this State movement, when I tell you that nine States are now in this Union with State Constitutions adopted under no other authority, and in no other way than this by which Kansas formed her Constitution of Kansas. [Loud applause.] I challenge contradiction upon this subject, because I know what I say, and I say it deliberately. We have eighteen States in this Union, seventeen of which were made from territory of the United States, Texas being the [illegible]. Of these seventeen eight were adopted with Constitutions formed by virtue of a law previously enacted by Congress, and nine with Constitutions which had no other authority than that of the inhabitants in their assemblies. Is there any contradiction to that? If there is I would like to meet it. I tell you the Constitution of Kansas has been formed in the same way as the Constitutions of Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Iowa, Florida, California and Michigan—nine of them. None of these had any previous enabling act of Congress. They formed their whole authority from the people who went to work precisely as the people of Kansas had. Now when we came to adopt this Constitution we acted advisedly. We thought we knew what we were about. We supposed that this old, long beaten path which nine of the States of the United States, had traveled over securely, and which we found sanctioned by the names of WASHINGTON and JACKSON, and many of the statesmen of the olden times, was wide enough for us. We thought that when nine States had gone in admission, there was room enough for the admission of Kansas. We found that in the State of Tennessee, that admission was introduced by the senator in of Gen. WASHINGTON himself. We find that in the State of Michigan that the same course was adopted by Gen. JACKSON, and that it was the principle followed all along until President PIERCE meets us in the path and tells us that it is the path of treason. It is exceedingly fortunate that Gen. PIERCE and CALEB CUSHING had not lived in the enjoyment of power at the time of Gen. WASHINGTON or we should have Gen. WASHINGTON and Gen. JACKSON both arraigned by CALEB CUSHING as grand traitors. Somebody may say he was in reply, "You are mistaken, Sir, these nine States did not come in under the same authority; their own Territorial Legislatures had given them the authority." But I reply that the Territorial Legislatures had no power to give to the people, or to withhold from them, the right to make a Constitution. That is not now the question. The powers of the Territorial Legislature are limited; they are laid down in the act. The power to authorize the people to make a State Constitution is not given to them. They have no more right to say the people shall than that they shall not form a Constitution. The people derive the power from the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States provides that the people have the right to assemble and petition Congress for the redress of their grievances, or for admission into the States. But they cannot petition Congress rightly to be admitted as a State until they attach a Constitution to their petition. Congress may authorize the people of the Territories to form a Government, but when they come to admit a State the State must be there, its officers all ready and organization completed, like a machine with all its wheels, pulleys and straps just ready to receive the motive power from Congress. How are the people, then, to form a Constitution? They get up an organization ready to submit to Congress, in obedience to their constitutional right to petition, unless they elect delegates who shall meet in Convention, elect a Governor, Supreme Court Judges, &c., so that when the petition is presented the organization may be ready to put into immediate action whenever Congress grants admission. In 1836 this question arose under General JACKSON's Administration, in the case of the new Territory of Arkansas, and when the matter was referred to him the question was taken up, in the first place, as to the right of the Territorial Legislature to pass such a law, and the Governor was instructed not to call such a Legislature as was asked for, for the reason that the Territorial Legislature had no power over the subject. The instructions then go on to discuss whether the people have the power, and it is upon this laid down that the people have the power, and the Legislature have not. [Applause.] So on the admission of Michigan, the question arose on this same point, when Mr. BUCHANAN rose in his place and stated that the Territorial Legislature had no power over this subject at all, and he inquired whether any Senator there would deny that. No man answered, and thus in fact the whole Senate of the United States thus expressly certified, through Mr. BUCHANAN, who on that subject was its mouthpiece, that the whole power of forming a constitution for a Territory was with the people alone, and that the action of the Legislature was void. And yet in face of this there are men who call this treason.

The speaker then turned to the consideration of Revenue and spoke of the condition of the Free-State people, restrained by their leaders till endurance became almost criminal. At one time of the sacking of Lawrence it was with difficulty that the young men could be restrained from attacking the camp of the Missourians. They saw the mangled and bloody corpses of their comrades strewed over the prairies; they saw their houses in flames; they saw their idle fields uncultivated; they saw before them the horrors of bloodshed and desolation, and they became desperate and anticipated that conflict by striking the first blow. [Vehement applause.]

Mr. REEDER detailed some of the outrages which had driven the Free State settlers to the adoption of retaliatory measures, and asserted that if the little band now manfully fighting for their liberty and the law in Kansas should be overpowered, the last hope of Freedom will die with them.

A VOICE—Never.

Mr. REEDER—Yes, my fellow-citizens, when that little band shall be destroyed it is only too true that the last hope of Freedom on these western plains is gone. [A voice—Emigrate.] when again can we expect to fill that country with such a body of men? No body of men that you would send there afterwards but would be met in the threshold. Now is the time, and now is the only time, to save Kansas, by saving and sustaining the men who are on its soil. [Loud applause.] They must be saved, or all must be given up and lost. The last hope of Freedom in the West, I tell you, is with them. If you will save them, you will save Kansas. Mr. REEDER dwelt forcibly on the necessity of providing material aid for the Free-State men now in Kansas. Men and money must be sent there immediately. They must be supported—they must be clothed—they must be fed. There ought to be not less than 2,000 men on that soil; $200 a-piece would equip and provision them for a year. The armed bands of men with whom the free settlers have now to contend could be dealt with without assistance if they had no means of increasing their numbers. He hoped the people would put their hands in their pockets for the purpose of relieving the wants and the necessities and the exigencies of their brethren, and that they would do it with a full appreciation of their position and of their wants. [Loud and reiterated cheers.]

The PRESIDENT then came forward and announced that arrangements had been made for raising a collection for the purpose indicated in the previous speaker's address.

In the interval whilst the subscriptions were being taken, Mr. REEDER rose again and said he would just take the liberty of informing the meeting, that if enough money could be raised in a very brief time, no less than four or five thousand men could be found who would be willing to proceed to Kansas.

Mr. ANDREW urged, in forcible language, the necessity of rendering assistance to the free men of Kansas in their present condition. He had attempted, on different occasions, to obtain an interview, upon the subject, with the President, but was unsuccessful. He had, in consequence of his failure, determined to attend this meeting, where his efforts might be more successful in enlisting the sympathy of the audience in regard to the objects of the present meeting.

A Protestant Episcopal Missionary to the District of Kickapoo dwelt strongly upon the hardships that he had, together with his family, been made to endure, and the cruelties that had been practiced upon himself for an avowal of his opinion in regard to the non-existing of Slavery, and his determination to support entire Freedom in that Territory of Kansas. It was not often, he said, that members of his Church in his capacity, descended to the arena of politics, nor had he ever before spoke in such an assemblage, but he could not now help raising his voice against bloodshed, rapine and cruelty.

Mr. THAMMEN HYATT addressed the meeting, describing the utter lawlessness carried on in the Territory, and the cruelties practiced upon persons differing in opinion from the Pro-Slavery men. He dwelt on the utter want of redress, from the legal authorities, for injustice or injuries done the free settlers.

After a few observations from Mr. CHITTENDEN and Mr. EMMAN, the Chairman stated that the amount collected would send ten men to Kansas, equipped and armed, as Gov. REEDER had advised.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Portland *Advertiser* records a fatal accident on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. It appears that as the Montreal train of cars on Saturday evening approached the crossing on the "Gray-ly" Road in Cumberland, a wagon in which were three children (two girls and a boy) attempted to pass. The engine struck the horse, killing him instantly, and smashed the wagon to fragments. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and it was discovered that the two girls were badly mangled and dead. The boy who drove the wagon was uninjured, but, after the services of a physician had been procured, he came to; but in the course of the night it was evident that he was sinking, and he is probably dead ere this time. The children belonged to the [illegible]

family of Mr. Lane, of Falmouth, and had been on a visit to their grandfather, who was standing on the door of the cottage.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL AT SYRACUSE.

Extraordinary Proceedings of Tuesday Morning—The Way the Delegates Were Admitted—Some Very Interesting Social Speechmaking—Resolutions of the North Americans—Fillmore Meeting, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856, 10 P. M.

An exciting day this has been in this city of salt. It is the day of the meeting of the American State Council of this State. Convention Hall is the place of the meeting. At the hour of 10 A. M. President SAWYER took a station in a lower room of the hall. Constituting himself a Committee on Credentials and the question of admitting persons such as were dressed by him found Fillmore and rejected all others.

The Council assembled for the purpose of organizing in its President, and he was in every way [illegible] mitting of his own will and pleasure [illegible] affection,—so that none disapproved of his [illegible] permitted to enter the Council Hall.

A very large number of Free or North Americans were thus excluded. About two hundred and fifty—certainly less than three hundred men, opposed as Fillmoreites, many of whom came in as [illegible] delegates, but serving to avoid the law—were allowed admission.

The persons thus admitted were addressed by sundry individuals.

S. D. SPRAGUE, of the Albany Evening Journal, and with great [illegible] confidential statements. One of them [illegible] was the fact that FILLMORE is to be [illegible] very triumphantly; that he cares not [illegible] Schlosserdy from the south and east with [illegible] five thousand majority! and that [illegible] west, through the central counties, [illegible] hard to travel!—that much work is [illegible] to be done. Another important [illegible] that the Buchanan Central Committee [illegible] week and came to the conclusion that [illegible] should support FILLMORE in the [illegible] where their members are easily [illegible] cities, in order to retain the foreign [illegible] to go for BUCHANAN; that the foreigners are [illegible] to be gulled and kept from FILLMORE. A third important announcement was [illegible] Protestants—in other words [illegible] to be kept scared by exhibiting FILLMORE [illegible] Catholic!

This programme, this eloquent political leader and editor was confident would [illegible] New-York for FILLMORE.

Other statements were made, but these [illegible] ported are the principal, and any of the [illegible] suffice.

The North Americans in the meantime [illegible] and called a meeting for this evening. That meeting is now gathering, and large numbers are [illegible] ing to their number. They have resolved to hold a Convention to-morrow, which, according to [illegible] indications, will consist of four or five hundred.

The man approved by President SAWYER [illegible] o'clock organized with him in the chair and J. STANLEY SMITH as Secretary. They [illegible] after adjourned to 8 o'clock.

At the hour appointed they again met. President SAWYER, in the interim, had discovered that in spite of his care there were four Fillmore Americans had passed him, and the first business was their speedy ejection. With the door closed against the world, reporters included, the President then delivered an address glowing with [illegible] of the brilliant prospects of his party, and of the worthless character of the members. The address was received with applause, and ordered to be published for the illumination of the "misguided citizens." He said the same [illegible] by a [illegible] him, mainly a repetition of the position taken in his address, and designed, it is probable, to render them emphatic.

The case of the Twenty of [illegible] Wards in [illegible] in number—one instituted by J. W. [illegible] President of the State Council, the other [illegible] in opposition thereto by President [illegible] then brought up by the distinguished and [illegible] renowned truth-teller Alderman FITZPATRICK. The matter was referred to a committee, after which and the appointment of a committee on credentials, President SAWYER being [illegible] gaged otherwise to serve as such Committee [illegible] longer, and a Committee of Answer, the Council journed to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, [illegible] journment over the evening being in order of the holding a Fillmore Mass Meeting, which is now [illegible] ering.

Meeting of the American State Council.

(From our Regular Reporter.)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Over three hundred delegates arrived this morning.

The entire forenoon was spent in examining credentials.

The Council will not permanently organize until after dinner.

The attendance is very large, and the prospects promise to be harmonious.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 26, P. M.

At the afternoon session there were about eight hundred delegates present. After some preliminary business, S. SAWYER, the President of the Council, read an address relative to the condition and prospects of the Order. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic. Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

There is to be a Fillmore mass meeting and procession this evening.

The Fremont men who were refused admission to the Council have called a [illegible] evening, at the Fremont Club-room. They claim to be a majority of the [illegible] gates duly elected to the Council, and charge the Fillmore men with having taken [illegible] possession of the Hall, to the exclusion of all others.

Wisconsin Democratic Convention.

(Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.)

BARABOO, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856.

A large number of the best teachers in the State assembled on Tuesday and opened the Convention at 10 o'clock. Discussions and lectures formed the principal part of its work. On Wednesday evening Prof. EMERSON, of Beloit College, addressed the Association on the subject of History. On Thursday morning a discussion on the relations of the College and the Common School took place, and called forth much interesting debate, but the best feeling prevailed. Prof. FISK, of Beloit College, was very happy in his remarks. The conclusion that was reached was that the College had a separate field from the Public School; that there was need of Academies, as the Union Schools would perform their work. In the afternoon reports on the condition of schools in the various counties were presented. In the evening an interesting debate on Normal Schools took place, in which President CHAPMAN, Professors FISK and EMERSON, of Beloit, Rev. Mr. KINNEY, of Racine, and Prof. KNIGHT, of Albany, N. Y., engaged. The session closes to-day.

A memorial has been circulated in Detroit for signatures, entreating the House to stand by its Bunce proviso in the Army Appropriation Bill.

[illegible] CROSSED.

[illegible]

[illegible] — A [illegible] Family [illegible] — Distinguished American— [illegible] TO [illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CHESTER, Eng., ——, 1856.

[illegible] that day, after we had shipped the sea, [illegible] that we "were at our [illegible] came down gloomily [illegible] saloon, was not like [illegible]. The [illegible] were deserted. The chess-boards lay idle. The vingt-et-un party was missing. The gentlemen who had been playing whist at shilling points all the passage were not at their places; and a disconsolate passenger, in Indiarubbers and a cloth cap, was seen holding on by the backs of the seats, as he endeavored to make his way up the saloon, and was overheard muttering that he had used his boots to bale out his hat, or his hat to bale out his boots—he didn't know which, but he hadn't been able to find either.

I will not pause to describe the grandeur of the sea at night in that tempest, but I must again say how I was impressed by the sight of that great steamer rolling, tossing, plunging like a cork on a feather on the giant waves, yet pressing steadily on in our course through gloom and storm. From any position on deck where you could hold on, all was dark except the lights on the paddle-boxes and in the top, and the dim light at the binnacle. Now she rose so that her stem seemed in the clouds, and now she went swinging down the side of a great sea as if to destruction, but on, on, on. It sent a thrill to the heart of a man when he remembered that man had triumphed over the sea, but it humbled him again when he reflected on the fate of gallant ships as brave and stout as this.

In the morning all was changed. We were running along on the same sea, but the wind was astern and we flew before it. Wave after wave [illegible], but [illegible] and the sunshine flashed over the white and foamy sea and all was glorious. This was Friday. The ladies were on deck now and all sea-sickness was ended. All eyes were strained for land, and at 7 o'clock in the evening the hills of old Ireland began to show on the port-bow and at length Cape Clear, and the light on the rocks below it shone brilliantly under a glorious moon. The sea was crossed. Next day we ran up the Irish Channel, and at evening were in Liverpool. The Custom House Officers came on board instantly, and after a long delay our baggage was examined and we were ashore at the Adelphi Hotel about midnight. So ended our crossing the sea, and the only regret at its end was parting with Captain LOTT, to whom we owe [illegible].

A good story, that I have never seen printed, was related by a gentleman in one of those pleasant after-dinner talks on the deck of the *Asia*, and if you like to print small gossip of the Queen and royal family, you shall have it.

Prince ALBERT, it seemeth, did once get into bad habits of staying out late at night and not coming home till morning, whereat her Majesty his wife grew much anxious and grieved. It was not certain that he was at the cider cellar, nor could she prove that he did not come home in proper condition, for she endeavored to get into his rooms on some such occasions, and failed most signally. By way of episode, the story is that the [illegible] of her failure was this:

She knocked and said, "ALBERT, open to your Queen."

But ALBERT was silent.

"ALBERT, your Queen is at the door."

No reply.

And so she tried morning after morning, until [illegible], after trying that form of address several times, she suddenly bethought her to say, "ALBERT, will you let VICTORIA in?" Whereupon the door flew open and she rushed into his arms instanter. But his breath was unimpeachable that morning, though he had come home somewhere about the small hours.

It wouldn't do, and she tried a new plan. She ordered the gates of Windsor to be closed at eleven, and no one to be admitted without calling her, and then she went to her room. All night she waited, but no husband came, and after a brief doze and with a furious headache she sent for the keeper of the gates, and learned that the Prince had come home at three or four, and learning her orders, had left word that he would by no means disturb her, and went his way for a jolly night of it.

This occurred again the next night, and the next morning His Grace the Duke of Wellington was startled at an early hour by a visit from His Royal Highness. His Grace the Duke drove out rapidly to Lord Somebody's, and taking him up proceeded to the Hon. Mr. Blank's, and a council was held. The question was important: "Can the Queen lock Prince Albert out?" It bothered the dignitaries. They had no precedents, and so they decided [illegible], or four, three, two or one would [illegible] by saying "Of course not," and so the gates were left open and the Prince had his evenings to himself, as any good Dutchman that loves lager bier ought to have.

There's the story. It isn't mine. I see the blunders in it as plainly as you do. But it will do for your gossiping friends, and you can work it up somehow if it don't read aright.

By-the-by, perhaps you may be able to explain to me a little affair that has puzzled me somewhat in Liverpool. We arrived in the *Asia* on Saturday night. We met the *Atlantic* going out as we came in, and we found on the books of the hotels in Liverpool the names of a large number of American friends whom we would have been very glad to meet. But at the Queen's Hotel, where we went to ascertain who had been there, we found the landlord very wide awake on the subject of his American guests; and on inquiry who he had had, he named several, and concluded by saying "there was one, a very queer sort of a man; curious way he had with him; had his cravat knot under his left ear; talked queerly; most of the Americans laughed at him; all of them knew him; he didn't seem to care about anybody; swears—yes, swears a great deal; believe he was editor of a paper once, or something of the sort; acted very strange; paid his bill, and went down aboard the *Atlantic* with the rest of them; had his room engaged and expected to sail, but he came back again; didn't [illegible]."

"What was his name?"

"Well, I can't recollect. Let me see if it's on the book. I believe he was one of your Members of Parliament or Congress, or whatever you call it; curious man, very curious man; oh yes, here's his name."

I looked. It read thus: *The Hon. Welch.*

Now if you have any such man in your eye, do me the favor to name him, and relieve my embarrassment.

For hotels at Liverpool I can only say, do not follow the crowd of Americans and go to the Adelphi. Go anywhere else rather than be fleeced outrageously here. It is equal to a third-rate house in America, and the charges are three times as high as any ordinary first-class house in the States. Our bill for four persons for a day and a night, without any extras, was £5 7s., or about $27. Either the Queen or Wellington is doubtless [illegible].

We had intended to go on to London to-day, but the old town of Chester was here; and, if we should not visit it now, we should hardly be likely ever to do so, and so we crossed the old Birkenhead Ferry, and rode by rail fifteen miles, to Chester, where we are now at the Royal Hotel [illegible]. I am writing this letter somewhere among the small hours. When I commenced its predecessor I had three lively companions around the table; but they have vanished, and I sit alone with my pen, and a tall, grim shadow on the wall that might pass for the ghost of [illegible], over whose dust I may, perhaps, have trodden to-day.

W. C. P.

Magazines for September.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

With a view of easing the anxious minds of the readers of "Little Dorrit,"—a story now fully one-third published, yet hitherto extremely cloudy and obscure, as regards incidents,—we have to announce that the new portion contains something which, if not quite tangible, appears on the eve of being so. Monsieur Rigaud, introduced in the opening of the tale, as prisoner in Marseilles, again turns up in *London*, most respectably introduced by a Paris house of business, as Mr. Blandois, and evanishes as abruptly as he came. From the parish workhouse turns out a pauper named Nandy, whose visit to his daughter (Mrs. Plornish) is graphically related, as well as his pensionership upon the imprisoned and insolvent Father of the Marshalsea. Here, too, is something like love-making between Arthur Clennam and Little Dorrit, which promises to *bud into full-bloom passion. Finally*, inquisitive Pancks (own cousin to Nadgetts in *Martin Chuzzlewit*) appears, in a state of conjunct beer and excitement, great with a wonderful discovery that Old Dorrit, so long an imprisoned insolvent, is within a week of being legally acknowledged as heir to something great—wealth, or a title, or both. In another month, curiosity on that head will be gratified. Among the illustrated papers in *Harper*, three are good, and a fourth but middling. Very graphic, by double aid of pen and pencil, is the account of a visit to the Dismal Swamp. Good, also, is an American's "Passages of Eastern Travel." Very interesting to the general and particularly to the scientific reader, is the article, with twenty-four engravings, "On the application of Photography to Printing." The subject-matter of BECKWOURTH's story—Adventures of a murdering polygamist—is not adapted for a magazine like this, nor are the engravings properly worked. "Soldiering in Oregon" is a capital chapter of military life—racy, lively, and probable. The specimens of Daniel Webster's table-talk are rather heavy, and Lord Cockburn's Memorials, somewhat clumsily crushed into a few pages, by no means give an adequate idea of the spirit of the original volume. A very redeeming article, however, (indeed one of the best we have seen now for months,) is "How we spend our money;" a sagacious and common-sense view of things, combining close observation with extended reading; the closing illustration (Hassan and the elephant) is remarkably well introduced. "The Editor's Drawer," this month, is better, because briefer, than usual. The epigrams from JOHNSON, CHESTERFIELD, and WOLCOT, (p. 566,) are even more "used-up" than the usual appropriations from Joe Miller,—so is MATTHEWS' (CHARLES, not CORNELIUS) last and worst joke, and the dog-and-sausage story, which is spoiled in the telling.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, NO. 22.

Instruction and amusement are admirably combined in this series of juvenile books. Nearly two years have passed since the first monthly number was issued, and there is not, as yet, any falling off of the pictorial or literary execution. The new number, called *The Gibraltar Gallery*, because an account of one of the galleries in the Rock of Gibraltar, is the first article, contains a variety of good engravings, with *descriptive or illustrative* letter-press. It is this variety which more particularly interests, while it instructs youth. Here are nearly 70 engravings, every one of them so well executed, that by merely appealing to the sense of sight, it teaches the youthful reader not only a knowledge of the object represented, but impresses his mind with a certain tasteful knowledge of the Beautiful in Art.

MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY.

This Magazine, of which the third number is before us, may now be taken as "a great fact." It contains a variety of papers—*de omnibus*—of which the largest and best portion is that which is original. There is also a plentiful sprinkling of engravings, most of which are very well executed, though, in some instances, where "the human face divine" is in question, full justice is not rendered to the artist's designs. For example, the Charlotte Cushman-like female in the frontispiece has had her left eye obliterated by the graver. "Love in '76," a charming American story, is happily, but too briefly, brought to a conclusion. There is an appreciative article, with two illustrations, upon JEROME THOMPSON, a very able and rising artist. This is from the editor's pen, as are additional chapters of "Lost Jewels," some very fair verses, and the common-sensical chitchat upon "Things we talk about." This periodical, to be what it should be, must be more American in subjects and authorship than it is. However, magazines, like women and nations, do not reach perfection in a day.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

The genuine humor of its engravings (to say nothing of the fun which forms the staple of its original and selected letter-press) has secured a very great circulation for this monthly periodical. That wit may be expressed by the pencil as well as by the pen, is evident from the specimens before us. Of the greater part of these, even the idea is original. As regards the artistical execution, it may safely be compared with that of the "social-evils" cuts in *Punch*. A larger infusion of original matter would be advantageous, but the editor (Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, the dramatist) has certainly not allowed any cotemporary humor to escape his grasp.

Fine Arts.

EXTRAORDINARY CALIGRAPHY.

We have seen another wonderful specimen of Caligraphy by DAVID DAVIDSON, whose masterpiece of pictorial writing (composition of Scripture Pictures by the transcription of the Old Testament on a sheet 78 inches by 68 inches) has already attracted attention. On a very small surface the entire first book of Samuel is transcribed. The picture which Mr. DAVIDSON has just completed consists of portraits of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The portraits, surrounded by flags and drapery, and surmounted by the American Eagle and figure of Liberty, make altogether an appropriate National Banner. The likenesses of FREMONT and DAYTON are good; but the great merit of the picture is the wonderful minuteness of the writing of which it is composed. The picture has been executed in the same manner as the previous ones from the Old Testament, for which the artist has received many encomiums. The features of the faces and all the lines of the drapery and the accessories are made by the manuscript. Mr. COGSWELL, of the Astor Library, says that, after spending an hour in examining Mr. DAVIDSON's almost miraculous exhibition of skill and patience in the composition of his several pictures from the Old Testament, he believes it impossible to form any idea of the work from description; it must be seen to be understood. Bishop HUGHES, in noticing the work, adopts as his own the expressions of Mr. COGSWELL. Mr. DAVIDSON exhibits his pictures at No. 588 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Buildings.

The *Gazette de Magdebourg* announces that on the 17th, M. DE ROCHOW entered the citadel of Magdebourg, in order to submit to the penalty of five years' seclusion, to which he was condemned after his duel with M. D. HINCKELDEY.

Thoughts for Conscientious Men Concerning the Approaching Election

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The magnitude of the interests involved, and the fact that the principles of the two most popular candidates are so diametrically opposed to each other in the coming election, will be the cause of an almost unprecedented excitement. Now as every man belonging to it can do something, however small, for advancing his principles, it behooves each one who appreciates the blessing of being an American, and cares for the welfare of his country as for his own prosperity, to ask himself a few questions on this all-important subject, and to answer them fairly, without any reference to party feelings and prejudices, remembering that the instincts of our nature are more often right than wrong where we reject all selfish and passionate suggestions from the mind; and considering further that their children have a direct interest in all such concerns as that of the Presidential election, and therefore they must not allow what may appear perhaps favorable for themselves for the present to rule their decision when a small sacrifice would insure future weal to the country at the expense of a little temporary benefit.

It cannot be denied that hundreds of men record *their votes for* one or other particular candidate from no conviction of the superior worth of the man, but merely because he adopts such and such a platform. They do not sufficiently distinguish between the man and the party—and yet it is *impossible for any person, however* he may bind himself to adopt exactly the platform adopted by those who nominated him, and however blindly he may declare himself the mere mouth-piece and expositor of their views, to avoid showing by his acts the individuality which makes his character what it is, and to conduct himself as if he were but a machine and not a holder of an office giving him more authority and responsibility than the throne of a limited monarchy possesses—as then, *there is no man in the country* but what understands sufficient of politics to guide his judgment in the choice of a platform on which to build his action. Let all those who wish not to have their hopes disappointed, compare the prospects of the country as *foreshadowed* by each of the two principal parties between whom the game for office will probably be played out. Let them consider what the *fundamental institutions* of their native land are, and let them think which of these parties is likely to support them best.

The state of affairs in many parts of the United States at the present time is deplorable. Let them ask themselves which candidate for the Presidency is most likely to reform such matters, and place them on a sure basis. To whom is to be attributed the disastrous occurrences in Kansas—the deprivation of freedom of speech and action—the abuse of the ballot-box system, and all the outrageous crimes committed in that State under the name of Law and Justice? *These evils are* attributable to the inefficient and even criminal Government of the Democratic party, joined to the overbearing and unconstitutional domineering of the Southern Slave power. From whom come the threats of disunion and cries for armed opposition on the part of the Southern States against the North? The Southern papers who support the Democratic Party hesitate not to propose such courses which no true patriot who had his country's interest at heart would venture to hint at. The platform of the Cincinnati Convention does not hesitate to approve of the Government which has caused such dreadful outrages to be perpetrated by fostering the encroaching spirit of the South, and utterly neglecting the needs and claims of the North. One part of the country is plunged into civil war—in another the extremest measures have been resorted to to remedy the evils caused by lawlessness and corruption. The sacredness of justice is disregarded, and all law and right set aside in favor of the overweening tyrant power of the South, and these things are all taking place unrebuked and even indorsed by the Democratic Party, (so called,) who hope to elect JAMES BUCHANAN to the office of President. What will be the consequence if he should be elected? Evidently no change for the better will ensue in regard to the above causes of complaint. Will the bad management, to give it a mild name, of the present administration be exchanged for wholesome and vigorous measures to insure justice and happiness? It cannot be expected of a man who announces himself as the mere exponent of a party which approves of all that has been done by the present Government. The same causes of complaint that exist at present, must continue to exist—and there is no knowing what may be the result. When men have well considered all this, they will naturally inquire to what quarter they must turn to look for relief, and as the desire for undue extension of slave-*power has been the cause of a great many evils*, besides those mentioned here, they will look for a party having for its object the equalization of rights—which will deal justly and according to the constitutional laws with all parts of the country—which will put down oppression, illegal voting, corrupt practices, &c., which will mark with just disapprobation any attempt to disturb the union of the States, which will administer the affairs of Government impartially, not pushing forward the interests of one part of the country to the detriment of those of the other; in short, such a party as proposes moderate reforms without violence, and if it cannot thoroughly satisfy the opposing party, will, at least, not attempt to take advantage of it.

These few reflections are suitable for such especially as do not mix themselves much up in political matters, but who wish to decide, on general grounds, on the vote they should give, so as to benefit, to the utmost in their power, the country they are so attached to. It is necessary for those wishing to be on the right side in giving their votes, to do more than reflect on the present state of the country, the causes which have led to it, and the best means of restoring order and peace, and then to do all they can to further the cause of right by voting with that party which aims at effecting this desirable object.

F. S. B.

Mr. Buchanan's Soundness on Slavery Demonstrated.

From the South Carolina Times and Sentinel.

The highest evidence a Northern statesman can give of his soundness on the slavery question is to advocate the annexation of a Slave State to the Union. If we can prove that Mr. BUCHANAN is in favor of this proposition, we will effectually stop the mouths of all the senseless brawlers at the South who falsely or ignorantly pretend to question the *soundness of Mr. BUCHANAN on the Slavery* question.

The proof of it is contained in the message of the President of the United States transmitting to the House of Representatives "correspondence touching matters disturbing the friendly relations between this government and the government of Spain; also a report as to the objects of the meeting of the American Ministers at Ostend." At page 127 of this pamphlet is found a dispatch, dated Aix la Chappelle, October 18, 1854, addressed to WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, and signed by JAMES BUCHANAN, J. Y. MASON and PIERRE SOULE. It is the famous Ostend Manifesto. We quote a paragraph or two from it:

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Oct. 18, 1854.

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in several confidential dispatches you have addressed to us respectively, to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, and then at Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following, up to the date hereof. There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us which we are most happy to inform you has resulted in a cordial *coincidence of opinion* on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration. We have arrived at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States *to purchase Cuba from Spain, at any price for which* it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of $——.

* * * * * * *

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there was no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

Under such circumstances we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question, whether the present condition of the Island would justify such a measure? We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanised and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our own neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.

* * * * * * *

JAMES BUCHANAN.
J. Y. MASON.
PIERRE SOULE.

To W. L. MARCY.

This proof is conclusive. There can be no denying that on October 18, 1854, JAMES BUCHANAN was in *favor of annexing Cuba, a slaveholding State, to the Union, in order to save it from being abolitionized. What say his detractors now to his soundness on the Slavery question?*

We forbear to contrast the bold, statesmanlike and Southern views of JAMES BUCHANAN, in respect to Cuba, with the timid, shuffling and cowardly policy of MILLARD FILLMORE, who suffered CRITTENDEN and his brave compatriots to be shot like dogs, and then attempted to screen himself from popular odium by dismissing the Consul who acted under his instructions, and obeyed them to the letter. But the Southern people will mark the contrast, and remember it, too, in November next, when they cast their votes for a President *under whose Administration the fate of Cuba will, probably, be settled for weal or woe.—Times and Sentinel.*

The Contest in Congress—The Necessity of Some Remedy Acknowledged.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 25.

But is there no alternative? Is there not a common ground of accommodation which both Houses may occupy without any sacrifice of principle or honor? We humbly suggest that there is one that will heal the difficulty, if men desire it to be healed, and that it would be an insult to any to doubt. The supporters of the *proviso*, it strikes us, are aiming at a just and proper object, but by means which, if not positively wrong, are at least questionable. That portion of the Territorial laws which they denounce and of which they seek to prevent the enforcement, whether enacted by competent or incompetent authorities, are *a disgrace to the country and its free institutions. They are a greater invasion of public liberty than were the acts which brought the head of Charles I. to the block.* Yet it would be an equal wrong, odious as they are, to put them down by unconstitutional means. The English king suffered death for trampling on the privileges of Parliament. The American Congress should be quite as careful not to invade the constitutional privileges of the Executive. They should be as careful of these as they are and ought to be jealous of their own, and especially when there is a perfectly constitutional mode of redressing the grievance complained of. The true remedy, it appears to us, is *to repeal the obnoxious laws*, and then the Executive cannot enforce them either by the military or civil arm. Both Houses have already virtually condemned those odious enactments, and then, if it were ever so admissible to arrest their execution by the restriction proposed, it would be a more convenient and appropriate mode to do so by striking them from the statute book. In fact, if to tie up the hands of the President in the way proposed were entirely free from objection, Congress owes it to public decency to abrogate laws so offensive to every notion of free government.

The only objection to this remedy is that the Executive veto stands in its way. Now hear what JAMES MADISON says on the proper remedy for such a case:

"*The House of Representatives can not only refuse*, but they alone can propose the supplies requisite for the support of Government. They, in a word, hold the purse; that powerful instrument by which we behold in the history of the British Constitution an infant and humble representation of the people gradually enlarging the sphere of its activity and importance; and finally reducing, as far as it seems to have wished, all the overgrown prerogatives of the other branches of the Government. *This power over the purse may, in fact, be regarded as the most complete and effectual weapon with which any Constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people,* FOR OBTAINING A REDRESS OF EVERY GRIEVANCE, AND FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT EVERY JUST AND SALUTARY MEASURE."

An Outside View of the Presidential Election

From the London Times, Aug. 6.

The public mind in the United States seems now fully occupied with the Presidential election, which is to take place during the ensuing Autumn. There are signs that this struggle will engage, more than on common occasions, the attention and interference of the whole people. It may not be that this is a great crisis; mankind are always apt to look on the events of the present day as preeminently important, and in a country like America a four years' term must naturally produce many questions which the result of a Presidential election must determine. Nor can we conceive that there is any danger threatening the Union of the States. They differ in so many ways that the effect is to keep them together. It is not only north and south, but east and west, New-England and the Central States, which have their feuds, jealousies, and wars of words; and they remain one, because the only alternative is, not to make two Republics, but four or five. Without, then, attaching any undue importance to the present election, we may say that it is highly interesting to the world at large, and seems to excite great expectations of good or evil in the States themselves. In fact, it is a contest not so much on the material well-being of the country as on its moral policy. Whether BUCHANAN or FREMONT be victorious will make little difference to the farmers whose crops cover the northern States, to the hardy pioneers of the wilderness, or the merchants of the great towns. Probably in no country have political changes so little influence on the general concerns of life, as in the Republic which devotes so much of its time to oratory and electioneering. But for some time American citizens have been meditating on certain phenomena of their own society. Those who travel in Europe or read the writings of Europeans have learnt that the world, while fully impressed with the extent of American territory, the increase of its population, and the promise of its material greatness, is by no means disposed to propose to itself the American character as a model. This feeling is not confined to England, which might be supposed envious of a younger rival, but extends throughout Europe, both constitutional and despotic. The monstrous inconsistency of Slavery in a free Republic might be passed over if there appeared a desire on the part of the people to remove an evil which it might be said was bequeathed to them by the parent State; but when the institution is extolled, when every theory of social science and every text of Scripture is sought after to support it, then the natural *feeling* of the world is alienated even from those who have carried furthest the principles of popular government. The war in Kansas, where the opponents of Slavery have been expelled by an armed force whose *doings have been since ratified by the highest authority*—the assault on a Northern Senator by a member of the House of Representatives, an action applauded by half the States of the Union, and gloried in till the last by the perpetrator—are sufficient to call men's attention to the future prospects of the community to which they belong. Add too this, that the aggressive doctrines avowed by many politicians are calculated to keep the Union in a state of perpetual unrest, besides undermining those foundations of morality by which even a preponderating State on a new continent must be supported, and we have reason enough why men of all classes should look forward to the Presidential election as a decision of the community on questions of the greatest magnitude.

Mr. BUCHANAN, the Democratic candidate, has hitherto been thought by his *friends* as certain of an easy victory. He will be supported by the South, by the advocates of annexation and absorption, by the conquering faction in Kansas—in short, by all those sections of the population with which we in England have least in common. Mr. BUCHANAN is understood to have purposely delayed a settlement *of the Central American* question, and to hold opinions on the subject of an armed occupation which are directly opposed to the stipulations of the treaty. He is also said to agree with the doctrine laid down at what was called the Ostend Conference, where certain American diplomatists promulgated principles which must subject every weak State to the will of its more powerful neighbor. The Pierce Administration has been so little satisfactory to the country that no chance of his reelection existed, and Mr. BUCHANAN was chosen by the Democratic Party. We are told that the announcement of his name fell flat on the country; yet, as the chosen nominee of a great political body, he had the best chance of success. Within the last month, however, Col. FREMONT, the Republican candidate, has been growing in favor. At the outset he had the courage to speak boldly on the subject of "filibustering" and the armed invasion of other nations' rights without cause of quarrel. The treatment received by the Free-Soil Party in Kansas has raised the indignation of the Northwest, and swelled the number of Col. FREMONT's supporters. Three months are still to elapse before the election, and it is thought that, if no unexpected event occur, Col. FREMONT will continually rise in popularity, and eventually attain the highest place in the American Commonwealth. The pretensions of Mr. FILLMORE, however, are likely to complicate the struggle. This gentleman will be supported by a great part of the Whig Party, and the result may perhaps be that neither candidate will obtain a sufficient number of votes, and that the President will be chosen by the House of Representatives.

The newspapers which favor Colonel FREMONT are, however, sanguine of his success, and, taking the States one by one, they argue as to the probable result of the election. The New-England States are, as it may be supposed, likely to support the "Republican" candidate. In Maine the *Fremont party is likely to have a large majority.* In Massachusetts a large portion even of the Democrats are likely to abandon the cause of *Mr. Buchanan*. The Northwest, every day advancing in population and wealth, *although sufficiently* Democratic in principle, is looked upon as likely to support the more moderate politician of the two. But the Central States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, with their millions of inhabitants, will most probably decide the contest. New-York has now a population of more than 4,000,000, and, though enjoying no metropolitan status, is, from the greatness of its chief city, naturally most influential in a struggle of popular opinion. We are not ourselves called upon to express any judgment or sympathies in the matter. The opinions of Englishmen may be well divined. They know little of the multitudinous parties which divide American politics, and less of the men who take the lead in the Union. But when Freedom is pitted against Slavery, and a sense of justice and national right against aggression, they cannot but desire that what they consider the right cause will prevail. It is to be hoped that before another President is installed at Washington the questions now debated between the two nations will be finally settled. So far, therefore, as we are immediately concerned, the decision of the American people is not of much importance. But in the long run we are interested in the moral tone of the Republic; for if the doctrines enunciated *in some quarters* be accepted by its people, we cannot but fear a succession of troubles and disputes, while if better counsels prevail a period of amity and good will may commence, not soon to be disturbed.

The Southern Ground—Texas Meeting.

From the Galveston News.

AUSTIN, Texas, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

Judge OCHILTREE addressed a public meeting last night, agreeably to previous notice, on the subject of Kansas. He made a most effective speech.

He was followed by General McLEOD, who was called for from all parts of the crowd.

After him, Mr. POAG, of Panola, was called up, and he fully equaled the anticipations of all.

All the speakers insisted on the urgent necessity there is for immediate and prompt action by the people of this State on the Kansas question.

I candidly believe, if all the people of Texas could have heard the speeches delivered here last night, it would be an easy matter *to raise men and money to aid in establishing Slavery in Kansas*; for they all showed that Slavery in this State will be seriously threatened by making Kansas a Free State.

Dr. ASHBEL SMITH followed Mr. POAG, in obedience to repeated calls, and he enlarged upon and more fully established some of the positions previously taken by Gen. McLEOD, to the effect that Slavery results from natural laws, is inherent in the primitive organization of society, and that the laws and constitutions of Governments which have recognized it in nearly all ages and nations of the world, do so simply because it was found to exist before such laws and constitutions were formed. Dr. SMITH also asserted a doctrine, which, though paradoxical, I believe to be true, namely: that *Liberty in its highest perfection can only exist in connection with Slavery*, and he showed by reference to history that such was the case in ancient Greece and Rome, and most other nations of antiquity.

Use of the Cross—A Pill for the Express.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed a card in the *Tribune* of the 14th, signed F. A. UTTER, setting forth the fact that it was at one time necessary for those gaining admission to Know-Nothing Councils to SWEAR UPON A MINIATURE CROSS placed upon a Bible; and as the Fillmore Know-Nothings still persist in charging FREMONT with being a Roman Catholic, because he at one time cut a cross on a rock, I hope they will pardon me, since they have *removed the veil of secrecy*, if I add my testimony to what has already been published.

For several months during the year 1854, those who were initiated in the Know-Nothing Councils *were compelled to take an oath upon the Bible, with a miniature cross upon its leaves.*

This fact I know to be true, *as it was then my duty to place the* CROSS *upon the leaves of the Bible, in the Council-room* at Poughkeepsie. I did it for months, as hundreds can testify, and, in performing my duty at that time, I administered to them the *first oath*, while their left hand rested upon the BIBLE and CROSS.

It is with reluctance that I have written this, but, when I see human beings in the upright form of men charging others with being Roman Catholics because they recognize the Cross as intimately connected with the Christian faith, then I esteem it my duty—a duty which I owe to myself as well as others—to expose the inconsistency of men who, upon such a flimsy pretext, charge FREMONT with being a Roman Catholic.

If the above facts are denied, affidavits will be forthcoming.

Respectfully,
C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 20, 1856.

President Pierce Denounced for Calling the Extra Session.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The question arises, has President PIERCE acted wisely in the course he has adopted? The alternative presented to him was certainly one of great responsibility. It involved, in all probability, the dismemberment of the army. This was one alternative. On the other hand, to convene Congress in extra session, as he has done, is to yield to Abolitionism the proudest victory it has yet achieved—to lay the Government at the feet of faction, to write a verdict in favor of lawlessness, and to legalize revolution. Between such alternatives, we cannot understand how a *President, true to principle, or true to party, could have for a moment hesitated*; still less, have quailed before a faction bent not only on the overthrow of the Constitution but of the party whose leader he is. We cannot suppress the conviction that the President has chosen weakly, and, in so doing, aggravated the evil which he would escape.

As a party move, the course of the President is most unfortunate. Had the Black Republicans gone to the people with all the odium of stopping the supplies fastened upon them, their chances in the contest would have been sadly marred. This single act would have done much to expose to the people of the North the designs of that party, which, deterred by no appeal of justice or the Constitution, is ready to crush not only the South, but even the Government. The true and hideous features of Abolitionism, its radical and destructive tendencies, would have been discovered in a manner which no sophistry could have varnished.

In contrast with such a party, the Democratic Party would have occupied not only a commanding constitutional position, but one eminently popular in every section of the Union.

The whole responsibility of disbanding the army would have been, not with President PIERCE, nor the *Democratic Party, but with the Black Republicans* who refused the appropriations unless coupled with conditions unknown to the Constitution, and hostile to one half of the Confederacy.

When, too, we consider the issue involved, the course of the President in calling the extra session is to be greatly deplored. What was that issue? Why, that unless the South consent to Abolitionising the Government, the Government itself should be destroyed. To the South, in such a contest, neither safety nor honor left any choice. But the President, by his Proclamation, virtually [illegible] that the Government must be preserved, though Abolition triumphs. Abolish Slavery in Kansas, release the traitors now on trial, repeal all laws in Kansas—but the Government, the army, must not suffer. *Things are higher than Slavery in Kansas, higher than, higher than the rights and existence of the South.* [illegible] *not to be expected that we will* [illegible] *force of such an argument, or* [illegible] *which regards the South as secondary to the Union.* The Abolition Party in Congress will not be slow to profit by such an admission on the part of the President. They cannot but regard the extra session as a confession of their power, not only to embarrass the Government, but to compel it to their designs; and we shall not be surprised at any course, however arbitrary or extreme, that they may adopt before the adjournment.

When Mr. CAMPBELL, an abolition member from Ohio, urged his party in the House to forbear in pressing the amendment relative to the release of the Kansas prisoners, by the assurance that he knew that the prosecutions would be dropped, and when Col. ORR expressed the opinion that such action on the part of the Administration was not improbable, we hesitated to credit it. We could not believe that *President Pierce*, who had [illegible] *Scourge of Abolition, would descend so far as to arrest the arm of the law in its behalf; and this under renewed threatening and assault.* But the Proclamation is a warning we cannot ignore. The President, in his eagerness to preserve the Government, may be ready to release the prisoners, and make even greater concessions to that party whose power he has acknowledged by bowing before it.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Cork Constitution* states that a Miss H——, of Clonbrook, Queen's County, was to be married, on a certain day, to a Mr. H. L——. Another lover of the lady endeavored to prevent it by collecting a party of friends, who assisted him in locking the gate appertaining to the lady's house. They also placed large stones in front to obstruct the passage of the jaunting-car; and, after completing their task, they lay in ambush awaiting the arrival of Miss H—— and her friends. Having arrived on the time above-mentioned, and finding the approach barred against them, some of the party left the car to remove the obstacles presented to them, when the lady was pounced upon by the party of her former lover, and then a struggle ensued—the bridegroom's party endeavoring to retain her, and the other to carry her off. The conflict terminated in victory for W——, the former lover, who succeeded in placing the lady on a car, and in effecting his escape with his prize, neither of whom was heard of up to Wednesday last. The intended bridegroom had his countenance much damaged. The matter has come before the magistrates.

The Cawnpore (India) *Central Star* says: "Perhaps the following abstract of sale of live stock, the property of the King of Oude, will not be altogether uninteresting. This list is, however, independent of cattle sold at the Kotwali and other places, which we should say, at a low computation, realized about 20,000 rupees, irrespective of metals (brass, iron, &c.) sold at the Sheesh Mahal, realizing, as we have been informed, about 50,000 rupees. The annexed abstract sold for as much as both these sums put together, or 70,000 rupees: About 2,840 bullocks, 220 horses, ponies, tanguns, &c., 110 buffaloes and calves, 386 cows and calves, 12 camels, 2 giraffes, (camelopards,) 84 dogs, 18 tigers, 8 leopards, 4 lynxes, 3 rhinoceroses, 1 common leopard, (tendoah,) 42 deer, 4 [illegible], 300 goats and kids, 60 rams, 114 sheep, 3 elks, 60 hawks, (of sorts,) 1 bear, 1 hyena, 1 wolf, a jackal and a porcupine, 10,000 pigeons, (with their cages,) 70 guinea-fowls, 920 geese, ducks, &c., 1,480 small birds, 565 cocks and hens, and 128 elephants."

A private letter from St. Petersburg contains an extract from the report of the Russian General, wherein he describes the evacuation of the Crimea by the allied troops. The following is a short paragraph from this document, which is dated July 7, from Simpheropol: "The measures taken by the French administration for the evacuation of the peninsula are remarkable. All has been most admirably foreseen and pre-arranged for the transport and embarkation of the men and matériel, and the orders are carried out with a precision, coöperation, and activity that surprised us. This very difficult operation, which we had supposed from its very nature would have lasted till the month of November, will be entirely finished within three days (July 10,) the period when the last vessels of war belonging to the allied squadron are to set sail." In support of this very loyal appreciation on the part of the Russian General's, "We must add," says the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, "that we have experienced from them the most complete and sympathetic assistance."

The following, (says *Le Nord*,) is a list of the festivities which the Russian court will give at Moscow:—A ball in the palace called Granovitaia Palata; a gala spectacle; a ball in St. Alexander's Hall in the Kremlin; a repast and festival given to the people by the Emperor; masquerade and supper at the palace; fireworks. Add to the above the balls of the ambassadors, of the great nobles, of the Hotel de Ville, and the reader will have a faint idea of the pleasures awaiting the visitor to the ancient capital of the Czars. Dramatic artists are on the wing, and will contribute in no trifling measure to the general amusement. We read in the *Allemagne*:—"The programme drawn up for the ceremonies of the coronation by Councillor Guedeonoff, has been approved by the Emperor. There will be at Moscow French, German, and Russian plays, and an Italian opera besides. A French company has obtained leave to build in the city a vast bazaar, for the sale of objects of art and articles of luxury. The goods which do not find a sale may be taken back to France on payment of export duty."

Letters from Baden-Baden (says *Le Nord*) make mention of a diplomatic incident in that watering place, as an occurrence that had given rise to much comment. Count WALEWSKI, who arrived from Homburg on the morning of the 22d, happened to be in the Conversation House when Count NESSELRODE came in. The Countess [illegible] wife of the new Russian ambassador at Paris, was at the moment in the saloon; she hastened to introduce to each other the French Minister of Foreign affairs and the celebrated Russian statesman. After the usual formalities the two counts withdrew apart and carried on a very animated conversation, that lasted for more than two hours. The two illustrious personages must have had, in fact, a great deal to say to each other, since the exchange of those famous notes that were followed by so memorable a war.

GALIGNANI'S *Messenger* says: "An immense crowd was assembled on Tuesday afternoon on the bridges and quays of the Seine, to witness the movements of a well-dressed man who was walking on the river between the Pont du Carrousel and the lock at the Mint, apparently with the greatest ease. He had each foot in a small triangular box, securely fastened with straps round his legs, and in his hands he carried a long balancing pole, similar to those used by rope dancers, except that at each end was attached a large inflated bladder. When getting off his balance, he dipped the end of the pole, and the resistance, caused by the bladder touching the water restored him to his equilibrium."

A fact which will give some idea of the splendor with which Prince PAUL ESTERHAZY is to appear at Moscow is, says the *Cologne Gazette*, that each of the six horses, reserved exclusively for his personal use, is valued at from 8,000 to 10,000 florins, (the florin is worth something over 2f.) The cloth of his favorite horse is a tiger's skin, the edges of which are ornamented with brilliants, and on which his family arms are designed in diamonds. This luxury will be understood when we mention that the diamonds of the ESTERHAZY family represent a greater value than all its other property put together.

On the 30th ult., at the sitting of the Local Marine Board, at the Sailors' Home, England, Capt. JOSEPH CLARK, of the ship *Bacchus*, was presented with a splendid gold chronometer and chain, the gift of the President of the United States, for his humane and noble conduct in rescuing the captain and two of the crew of the American schooner *Mayflower*, which was waterlogged in lat. 34° N., lon. 64° W., during a storm on her passage from Georgetown, South Carolina, to Boston, on the 17th of January this year.

The Calcutta *Citizen* relates the following: "A large boa constrictor is said to have taken up its residence for the present in a remote corner of the garden house of Mr. G. H. BLACQUIERE, in Intally. A missing calf belonging to that gentleman being searched for led to the discovery of the reptile in a state of coma, owing to the fact of his having breakfasted on the calf. A general invitation is given by our informer to all those possessing guns, staves, blunderbusses, &c., *for the destruction of the monster.*"

A bull fighter was gored to death before the eyes of the public at Bayonne on the 29th ult. Two men armed with their triple spears entered the circus and began to provoke the bull in the usual manner. The animal rushed at them with such fury that he was not stopped by the prick of the spear adroitly pointed to his nostrils, which is generally the case. His horns entered deeply into the body of one of the men, who was carried off, and breathed his last in a few hours.

A letter from St. Nazaire, in the Finisterre, says: "A circumstance quite unique in the Mediterranean, has just occurred near this little village. Two fishermen found a whale stranded at Le Brun, having still in its side its mortal enemy, the swordfish. The whale in question, which must have been some time dead, was nearly thirty metres long."

The sale of newspapers at Berlin has so declined that the copies presented for stamping are less by 7,000 than they were three months ago.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Are we all of One Blood?—The Giant's Wrestling—Bones and Relics Writing the History of Man—Ozone in the Air—Instruments of Dudley Observatory.

A LETTER FROM MAYOR WOOD.

A Constitutional Battle—Confusion in the Camp and Spicy Scenes.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856.

AGASSIZ ON THE EMBRYO—THE EGG IS THE ANIMAL.

The paper of Mr. AGASSIZ, on the Embryo, read Monday morning, was, in continuation of the subject, commenced the other day. He said that eggs of different animals so much differed that he felt confident that he could tell, upon seeing it whether an egg, even though microscopic, was the egg of a Mollusk, a Radiate, or an Articulate animal, without any knowledge of the source which it had been obtained. The microscopic egg of the chicken, and the egg laid by the hen, were essentially the same. But when a chicken not a year old, lays an egg we are disposed to say that the egg is a thing of quick growth, and so the hen's egg is, but not all are so. The egg that the turtle laid last Spring, which will be hatched next September, to grow to its present maturity, it took seven years, and we have a seven year's story to learn of it, before we know all of its history.

But, said the Professor, the egg is the animal itself. The embryo is only the egg growing on towards a still more mature condition. Just as the caterpillar is not a different being from the butterfly, but is the young butterfly itself, and such is the connection of the egg and the germ. The germ is the egg growing.

Mr. AGASSIZ, treating next of the constitution of the egg, showed some novel facts. The egg is not of homogeneous structure—but in every part it is cellular. The globules contained in the yolk cells are [illegible], in the white more albuminous. As the egg [illegible] the germ is developed in it always on the top—the part nearest the setting hen. From this top descends a [illegible] sac, the yolk. The globules of the yolk are larger than of the white, and in the white they are larger at the bottom, and grow smaller toward the top. Gradually the yolk is absorbed into the germ not digested by it. We [illegible] of the theory of the process of the germs' development as is admitted in common by Mr. AGASSIZ and other zoologists. He next detailed the extension downward of the blasto-derma and the development of the lines of fluid. After he had discovered their existence he was astonished to find that in the plates of JOHN HUNTER, the same phenomena had been pictured, though there were no descriptions of them. That great man had evidently made the discovery, but dying before he found time to announce it, the secret died with him.

HOW AGASSIZ READS.

Professor AGASSIZ never reads his papers, indeed in any such form as he reads them he never writes them. Nor, if your readers were to have them written out would they be able to comprehend all their points unless the blackboard and the figures were, also, before them; nor of the admirable method of their delivery can any idea be obtained without a personal audience and observation of his admirable and eloquent manner. On taking his seat there was no one ready to dispute a point and no one needed to put a question for a clearer apprehension of any part.

AN ANTIQUARIAN.

Following this, came DANIEL WILSON's paper on the various Physical Conformation, as an element of Ethnological Science. The Professor is one of the Canadian delegation—which, by the way, has turned up marvelously rich at every new opening. If we were going to sketch an antiquarian for a new novel, he should sit for the portrait. There, in black, with steel-bowed specs and an air that pretends to nothing, you grow more surprised at every new paragraph, and find yourself intensely interested as he proceeds in what was a most unpromising subject. He reads without looking at his notes, rapidly and clearly. On this occasion he opened with the remark, and then went on to explain it, that no history but a history [illegible] of Great Britain had ever been written.

HOW RELICS UNTIE HISTORY.

But the study of relics would furnish a chapter in English history which the literary men, unaided, never could write. In illustration, he said that the relics turned up on British ground were clearly divided and comprised within three classes: First was the era of the stone relics, which date back to a period when the people that used them were uncivilized, and utterly ignorant of the metallurgic arts. Second were the bronze, or copper relics, indicating the existence of a more settled and intelligent people. But copper and tin are found in native beds in a condition to be worked with the hammer; hence the artificer in these might still have been a rude workman, and utterly ignorant that he was dealing with anything differing essentially from the stones that his ancestors could only break or grind by tedious processes into implements for daily use. Copper was to him only a more pliable stone; still the discovery of it must have a later date than the period of the use of the stone relics, since, after copper once came into use, no nation would go back to the rude tools of stone, which were so much less serviceable.

But the iron relics make a still later period, though, owing to their rapid oxydation, they are found in less excellent preservation. For iron in the ore was a tough stone, which seemed of no use to men of the Copper period. To fuse it, hammer it, weld it, was the work of a more thoughtful, more intellectual, and hence a later people.

Naturalists have discovered that the skulls and pelves found in ancient graves may be located in special periods of the world's history, and contribute largely to the true history of races. The skulls found among the relics of the Stone period show a poor cerebral development, the forehead is low, and the whole cranium oblong and boat-shaped; while the crania of the Bronze period are characterized by considerable breadth and the general marks that belong to the era of the mound-builders.

The hands and feet of the several persons are almost equally distinctive. The teeth of the stone period are found perfect and unworn, showing that they belonged to a race that fed on the simplest food—they had no grain to grind. The teeth of the [illegible] are grown flat, but exhibit no decay, [illegible]. They used the grains that require much mastication and sat down more seriously to their meals. But with their food they took no [illegible] teas which have done so much to make the teeth of later periods exceedingly defective as well as worn. So, said the Doctor, as Geology has enlarged the bounds of knowledge concerning the epochs, osteology, the study of relics, &c., increase our knowledge concerning the age of man's history. They are surer than the researches of philosophy, since there has so often been a mixture of different tongues where the physical circumstances conspired to make the relics and the bones tell one and the same tale. From this point Mr. WILSON proceeded to discuss the question whether species of man are by long processes of education changed essentially. He confuted the idea of PRICHARD, that the modern Turk's cranium differs essentially from that of his early Tartar ancestor, by suggesting the fact that the modern Turk is not of the same race as the Tartar, since he is the product of many crosses between the Tartar and the Georgian or Circassian charmer.

AGASSIZ AGAIN—ARE WE ALL OF ONE BLOOD.

This, of course, brought Mr. AGASSIZ to his feet. He regretted that this subject could not be discussed without seeming to many to involve a religious prejudice. But he was bold to affirm that differences exist between the races of men, greater than do exist between animals of different species. Take the family of monkeys, our next cousins. The monkey constitute a family as truly as the human race constitute a family—all monkeys sharing the same structural endowments, capabilities and propensities, even as men share theirs. The monkey family is a unity, even as the human family is—and no more so. I never have denied the unity of the human family; on the other hand, I insist upon it. Its unity is recognized in its physical, intellectual and moral endowments—the three points of superiority over all other animals that constitute its individualism unity. And there is the same unity in the monkeys in them the same identity of structure, instincts, wants.

And yet the Orang, the African type of monkey, is so different from the Chimpanzee, the Asiatic type, that zoologists make them two distinct genera. Now between the races of men there is a greater difference than between the Orang and the Chimpanzee. For instance, nature seldom causes the relative position of the upper and lower teeth to differ in the individuals of the same genera; yet the teeth of the races of men do differ more than the teeth of those two genera of monkeys. That word species, said the Professor, very much distracts us, so loosely is it used. Let us not quarrel about words, however. Let us study conscientiously the differences between the races, and when they are found to be so great that one race positively could not be derived from the other, then it is time enough to inquire how they originated. In immediate prospect, however, for our investigation is the question of the natural bounds of the races. There are facts enough in the animal world to justify the expectation that we may [illegible] find that there were independent and repeated origins for man.

Prof. DAWSON (the McGill College Canadian) took up the gauntlet. He spoke very modestly, but to the purpose. He did not waver in his faith that when our organic natures have passed away we should recognize in all men our brothers. Archaeology, geology, astronomy had each in its turn been regarded by the believers in a revealed religion as threatening to overturn the Bible History, but each in its turn, as discoveries progressed, proved its indorser. And so apology, he did not doubt, where more of its facts were ascertained, would be found testifying with veneration that of one blood all the nations of the earth were made. He doubted the parallelism between the families of men and monkeys. It was the habit to refer species having the same distinctive characteristics to the same origin. Limitation in space was one of the most marked characteristics of species, as Mr. AGASSIZ insists. But animals of a high organization extend themselves over the earth by virtue of the exercise of intellect. The monkey is, indeed, closely allied to man in his structure, but the parallelism fails utterly in the limit of the range of the monkey and the man. In Africa we have the negro man and the negro orang. In Asia we have the Asiatic man and the Asiatic monkey, while in America we have the American man and the long-tailed monkey—similarity of circumstances utterly failing to produce between the American man and American monkey the similarity of structure that might have been expected from analogy.

Again, man's range of limit is almost boundless—the monkey's is exceedingly narrow. Man extends his limit every hour, and with it he exchanges his characteristics, but animals do this to the very smallest extent only, and man is the chief agent of the extension of their limit, and of the small alteration of their characteristics. Any one species of the monkey is almost invariable, but man of every race is very variable. The Professor proceeded to illustrate by the varieties of the horse found in America, and said that if the historical testimony were lacking, horses, too, would be reckoned as of different species.

Mr. AGASSIZ protested against the method of argument. The doctrine of identity is not a scientific one but traditional. He did not reply to Prof. DAWSON's argument, but added to the points of his previous parallelism. The debate was conducted in a most masterly manner, and as we listened to it we naturally thought that we were enjoying much such a treat as they had who sat down at their ease to witness the wrestling of the giants.

OZONE IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

Prof. ROGERS entertained the physical section with the result of his recent investigations in reference to the existence of Ozone in the atmosphere. A great deal has been said and written, medically and otherwise, in relation to this matter. At the beginning of the present year, Prof. ROGERS began to make a series of experiments upon it. The observations were made in Boston, and afterwards in the country. The ozonometer employed was a series of the common test papers, which were exposed to the action of the atmosphere. The observations were begun in Boston. On one side was the open space of the Common, with a view unimpeded by houses, and on the other the main part of the city stretched away. Prof. ROGERS observed that when the wind blew from the west or northwest there was a marked indication of ozone in the air, and when the wind changed from east to west there was a rapid effect. In June he removed to the country and found similar results, so that he was tempted to believe that there was a fixed law which governed the quantity of ozone in the air, yet refrained from announcing the existence of such a law until more satisfactory experiments should have been made. The country locality he selected was 50 miles from Boston, and elevated 500 feet above the sea level. The air was dry, there were no manufacturing establishments near; it was a purely rural district, of an undulating character, covered with verdure. Here he made further careful observations, sufficient to satisfy him that we are still entirely at sea in relation to the knowledge of this agent and the quantities of it which exist in the air. He is now having constructed a contrivance for ascertaining definitely the quantity which is contained in the air. An apparatus is to be fitted up with a chamber, into which the test papers are to be introduced, and through which bodies of air will pass in such a manner that the number of cubic feet may be registered. He has always found that large masses of air, sweeping rapidly by, convey large quantities of ozone, while in calms there is scarcely any to be discovered. The Professor suggests the propriety of prosecuting further investigations, especially as the effect of the presence of ozone in a sanitary point of view has attracted so much attention from medical men. He exhibited tabular statements of results, and referred to the observations of FARADAY, who found abundant indications of an ozonized atmosphere on the English coast at Brighton, but was unable to detect the agent in the air of London; the latter fact attributable, in Prof. ROGERS' opinion, to the chemical combination of the ozonic element with the effluvia of the city.

Dr. GLOCK inquired if the presence of light produced any effect upon the quantity of ozone deposited?

Prof. ROGERS said there was no evidence of the existence of such a law; in fact, very little is yet known definitely in relation to the matter.

Prof. HACKLEY—Have any ozonic observations been made at sea?

Prof. ROGERS—I am not aware of any. A friend at Long Branch, however, has recorded the fact that the winds which blow in from the sea indicate the presence of ozone in large quantities.

Prof. MCCULLOCH inquired if FARADAY had not given as a reason of the restoration of the health of invalids at the seashore, the fact that the winds blowing in from the sea are largely ozonized?

Professor ROGERS replied that was so. He had himself looked at the matter in the same light, and yet had found it a difficult theory, for SCHÖNBEIN had found the indications of ozone remarkably intense at the top of the highest mountains, as well as on the sea shore.

Professor HORSFORD alluded to his own experiments, and of an apparatus he had contrived for observation some years ago.

Dr. REID, of London, combated FARADAY's idea that ozone was not discoverable in London. He had himself obtained endless indications of its presence in London. Investigations, however, were still unsatisfactory. Nobody has yet laid hold of ozone, and no dependence can be placed upon ozonic experiments made in cities; recourse must be had to the country.

Prof. WEBSTER, of Virginia, noticed the results of his experiments on ozone at Portsmouth during the yellow fever of last year, and in June, July and the first 16 days of August this year. Last Summer he could find scarcely a trace of ozone; this year it is abundant, and the Summer has been marked thus far by a notable quantity of thunder-storms. He announced that he would offer future observations on this point.

THE INSTRUMENTS OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Dr. GOULD described in detail the new instruments of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. The minor instruments have been received, and the Observatory has been fitted up with these and others loaned by Prof. BACHE from the Coast Survey, so as to be ready for the inauguration on Thursday, but the reception of the larger instruments will be delayed for a few weeks longer. The Meridian Circle and Transit instrument were ordered from PISTOR & MARTINS, the celebrated manufacturers of Berlin, by whom the new instrument at Ann Arbor was made. A number of improvements have been introduced in the Albany instruments, not perhaps all absolutely new, but an eclectic combination of late adaptations with new improvements. Dr. GOULD made a distinction of modern astronomical instruments into two classes, the English and the German. The English is the massive type; the German, light and airy. The English instrument is the instrument of the engineer; the German, the instrument of the artist. In ordering the instruments for the Albany Observatory the Doctor preferred the German type and discarded the heavier English. He instanced, as a specimen of the latter, the new instrument at Greenwich, recently erected under the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal. That instrument registers observations in single seconds; the Dudley instrument will register to tenths of seconds. That has 6 or 8 microscopes; this has four. That has a gas lamp, by the light of which the graduations are read off; the Albany instrument has no lamp, and the Doctor considers the lamp a hazardous experiment, affecting the integrity of the experiment not only by its radiant heat, but by the currents of heated air which it produces. The diameter of the object-glass of the Albany instrument is 7½ French inches clear aperture, or 8 English inches, and the length of the tube 8 feet. He would have preferred an instrument in which the facilities of manipulation would have been greater, but was hampered by one proviso, upon which the Trustees of the institution insisted—that this should be the biggest instrument of its kind, and the instruction was obeyed. The glass was made by CHANCE, and ground by PISTOR himself. The eye-piece is fitted with two micrometers, for vertical and horizontal observations. Another apparatus provides for the detection and measurement of the flexure of the tube. Much trouble was experienced in securing a good casting for the steel axis of the instrument. Three were found imperfect under the lathe, and the fourth was chosen, but even then the pivots were made in separate pieces, which were set in very deeply, and welded. Dr. GOULD said he had been requested by the gentlemen who had this enterprise in charge to suggest, as a mark of respect to a gentleman of Albany who was a munificent patron of Science, that this instrument be known as the Olcott Meridian Circle. [Great applause.]

MAYOR WOOD COMMUNICATES HIS THEORY OF A GREAT UNIVERSITY.

At the conclusion of Prof. HALDEMAN's paper, the general meeting was reorganized, and the Secretary read the following letter received from Mayor WOOD of New-York:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I regret that official engagements will prevent my acceptance of the invitation to be present at the Tenth Anniversary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. I had earnestly desired to do so; not only because the occasion is one of deep interest, but that I might, in person, call the attention of the Association to the propositions made by me, to the Common Council of this City, for the establishment of a great University of Science and Arts, of a higher standard than any similar institution in this country.

Without desiring to attach undue importance to my own opinions, or to ask any portion of the time allotted to your Association, at its present session, to a consideration of other subjects than those already before it, permit me to express the hope that among so many able and distinguished savans, this vital subject of public education, of a more exalted grade than is now to be attained in the United States, may not escape notice and discussion.

Very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

Professor JAMES HALL, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The letter having been read, Prof. CASWELL said he had been requested by Prof. TAPPAN (who was absent at the moment) to move its reference to the Standing Committee. Prof. ROGERS seconded the motion, and it was so referred.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BATTLE—SCENES ON THE FLOOR.

The order of the day was then taken up, being the consideration of the Revised Constitution. Prof. BACHE, for the majority of the Constitutional Committee, said that at Cleveland in 1853, a Committee had been appointed to revise the Constitution. That Committee had reported at Washington, and the report had been published in parallel columns with the old Constitution. The subject was then postponed till the Providence meeting, but final action had been deferred until the present meeting. He was instructed by the Committee to say to the meeting that the Committee were unanimous on the adoption of all the articles in the Revised Constitution, with the exception of the sixth, which he would read. That article referred to the Standing Committee. It read as follows:

Original Draft.

RULE 6. There shall be a Standing Committee, to consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretaries and Treasurer of the Association, the officers of the preceding year, the permanent Chairman of the Standing Committees, after these shall have been organized, and six members present from the Association at large, who shall have attended any of the previous meetings, to be elected upon open nomination on the first assembling of the Association.

The majority of the Committee proposed to amend this rule by striking out the word "open," and inserting after "nomination," the words "by the Standing Committee." Prof. BACHE was proceeding to state the objections of the minority of the Committee, when Prof. WM. B. ROGERS interrupted him and begged leave to read the minority report.

The minority recommended that the words "by ballot" be inserted after "nomination;" and that after the words "assembling of the Association" these words be inserted; "it being understood that the Standing Committee shall in no case have authority to make these nominations."

Col. FOSTER moved to strike out the majority report and adopt the report of the minority, and called the previous question.

Considerable confusion followed. Members were undecided as to the manner in which the vote should be taken. Some called for a viva voce vote; others insisted upon a vote by rising; others demanded the appointment of tellers. President HALL finally requested members to rise in their places, and called for the Ayes; whereupon there was a general popping up all over the house, and the Clerks began the count, Prof. BACHE having carried his point of requiring a division. The count had proceeded but a moment when the President rose and demanded that, unless gentlemen who were not members took their seats, he should be compelled to call them by name. At this announcement there was some stir, and a neck-stretching process was gone through with to find out the unlucky man, whose down-sitting in that crowd would necessarily have made him as conspicuous as the call of his name would have done. There was an immediate prospect of a scene, nor was the expectation disappointed.

THE PRESIDENT (rising)—I must request Mr. WELLS to take his seat, as he is not a member of the Association. [Great sensation.]

Mr. DAVID A. WELLS (a New-York gentleman)—I am a member of the Association, Sir!

PRESIDENT—On that I appeal to the Permanent Secretary.

Prof. LOVERING (the Permanent Secretary) shook his head in a decided manner.

Mr. WELLS vainly endeavored to be heard, and finally sat down.

The idea of a vote by rising was now abandoned, and tellers were appointed—Dr. GOULD and Prof. LOVERING, the Secretaries, officiating.

The Chair requested members to file past the desk and pass between the tellers, in order that none but members should be permitted to vote.

Prof. ROGERS—I see no necessity, Sir, for this processional movement; we may as well stand in our places and let the tellers go about and count us. It was better that MAHOMET should go to the mountain than the mountain should go to MAHOMET. [Great Laughter.]

The "processional movement," however, was determined on, and the performance began, Prof. ROGERS leading the van of the opposition, and heading the rank and file of 65 ayes in favor of the minority report. The Professor countermarched as speedily as possible after he was counted, passed behind Prof. LOVERING and slipped quietly by Dr. GOULD, saying "he would'nt be counted twice," and proceeded to muster his forces all around the hall. The result was a large vote in favor of striking out the majority report. The tellers announced ayes 65.

The friends of the Standing Committee then had their turn. Prof. BACHE stepped briskly between the tellers, and in his turn ran off to muster. The tellers announced, noes 41. So the majority report was struck out, by a majority of 24.

The announcement of the vote was received with cheers and a few hisses, apparently proceeding from the gallery.

THE PRESIDENT—If those hisses proceeded from the boys in the gallery, some officer must be found to expel them.

Col. FOSTER called for the question on the adoption of the minority report.

Dr. LE CONTE—What do we want with a previous question here? We are not a political assemblage, to be governed by any such rules.

Prof. MCCAY, of South Carolina, said the latter clause of the minority report appeared to cast censure upon the past action of the Standing Committee, and he, therefore, moved to strike out the words: "it being understood that the Standing Committee shall in no case have authority to make these nominations."

This motion was seconded, and the question ordered, the vote to be taken by another "processional movement" between the tellers. By this time the house was in a high state of excitement, but the majority of members appeared to think it all an excellent joke, and peals of laughter went up from floor and galleries and ante-rooms.

The President left the Chair to vote, installing Prof. CASWELL in his seat.

Mr. MCCAY's motion was carried, 52 ayes to 42 noes, and so the clause was stricken out.

Prof. MITCHEL now moved the adoption of the minority report as amended.

Prof. BACHE moved that the adoption of the minority report as amended be now made unanimous. [Great applause.]

Prof. ROGERS—For one, I shall be delighted to receive the aid of all the members in passing it. [Renewed applause.]

The motion was then put, and the minority report, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

A FEW PERSONALITIES.

This matter being finally ended, Prof. ROGERS rose to speak to another point. He said that an occurrence had taken place during the progress of the vote upon the Constitution, which should not be allowed to pass without some further notice. A gentleman who had been for several years a member of this Association; who had issued a number of valuable works on Science, and whose Annual of Scientific Discovery was a standard authority on matters of science, had been alluded to in terms of great personal disrespect. The Chairman of the meeting had seen fit to address Mr. WELLS in a manner which the circumstances of the case did not warrant, and the Professor could see no excuse for thus personally and grossly insulting a brother in science.

Cries of "Order," "Order," resounded from all sides, and the Chairman pro tem. plied the gavel vigorously.

Prof. ROGERS took his seat.

Mr. WELLS (the offending party) had, by this time, changed his seat, and now rose, near Prof. ROGERS, to a question of privilege.

Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS, of New-York—If the gentleman is not a member, he has no right to speak.

Mr. WELLS (resuming)—I claim that I am a member. I have never received any notification from the Secretary that——

THE CHAIR—The gentleman cannot be permitted to speak.

Mr. WHITNEY—The gentleman says he has received no notice that he is not a member under the rules of the Association, and it is well known that three written notices are required.

Prof. GIBBS said the President of the Association had been grossly insulted during the proceedings of this afternoon, and he deemed it proper for the Association to take some action which should indicate to that gentleman the high and undiminished esteem with which he was regarded, and moved a resolution to that effect.

This motion was immediately amended by a motion to appoint a Committee of three to examine into and report upon the facts of the case of Mr. WELLS.

Prof. DAVIES of New-York—I cannot see that very much good is to result to the Association from such a mode of handling the subject, and therefore, while I sincerely disclaim any intention to wound the feelings of Mr. WELLS, I move to lay this matter on the table.

The motion to lay was put and carried.

Professor MITCHEL moved an adjournment, but before the motion was put——

PRESIDENT HALL EXPLAINS HIMSELF.

President HALL stepped to the Clerk's desk, and asked the indulgence of the Association while he said a few words. Several days since he had been notified by the Secretary that Mr. WELLS had not paid up his arrears, and that notices of that fact had been served upon him, but that he persisted in voting at this meeting. Professor HALL said, that under these circumstances he had felt it to be his duty to call the gentleman by name, but he had no intention of insulting him, and if the gentlemen of the Association or Mr. WELLS himself believed that he had insulted Mr. W., he begged their pardon and his pardon. [Applause.] He claimed that he had only performed his duty, for Mr. WELLS had attended no meetings and had paid no dues for three or four years——

Mr. WELLS (interrupting)—Two years only.

PERMANENT SECRETARY.—Not since the previous meeting in Albany in 1851.

Prof. HALL (resuming)—I repeat that, if Mr. WELLS thinks I offered him an insult, I beg his pardon. But as for the gentleman who has charged me with wantonly initiating an insult upon any gentleman, I have no grace to ask.

The President then retired, and Prof. MITCHEL renewed and insisted upon his motion for adjournment, and the meeting separated in a state of very considerable perturbation.

It was so late that no division into Sections took place.

Members went home, took tea sociably with their wives and daughters, and, later in the evening, went in full force to the new Geological Hall, in State-street, which the Local Committee had thrown open for their inspection.

The hall was brilliantly lighted, the comforts of the table were provided, and a party of five or six hundred ladies and gentlemen enjoyed themselves none the less because liquors were absent from the entertainment. Gov. CLARK was supported on one side by Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, and on the other by Secretary HEADLEY. Gov. CHASE was the centre-piece of a throng as long as the evening lasted. He arrived in town late to-day, and looks hale, hearty and handsome as ever. But the party was not altogether a party, either, for there is a spacious lecture room below, into which some three hundred people descended, and sat quietly to listen to a disquisition by Prof. DANA, on the Familiar Things of Science. The Professor popularized the hard names of the sciences, divested the Brachiopods of their long arms, Electricity of its sting, and set the Festudi right side up, so that the most unscientific hearer knew all about it, and came away with the double satisfaction of a sight of the notabilities, and a nut of free-and-easy Science to crack. The presiding officer in this department of the evening was the venerable GARRET Y. LANSING.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. Hare Respected, but Spiritualism Ejected.

Busy as the Convention is, it never can get started before 10½ o'clock in the morning. To-day, at that hour, Prof. CASWELL called the meeting to order, and asked for the report of the Standing Committee. The Professor is an admirable Chairman. Storms never burst while he is occupying the Chair, however threatening they look; mischief never comes to a head during his administration. He is sharp, quick and impartial, and in consequence never finds occasion to, or opportunity for, such high-handed proceedings as last night made the session unpleasantly memorable. He is a tall, thin man, who has the look of a scholar and a gentleman in his face. It was a great blessing that he was in the Chair this morning.

The Standing Committee reported a resolution to the effect that it is not expedient to take any action as a body toward the publication of the remarks made on Sunday as to the connection of Science and Religion.

Prof. DAVIES, remarking that some misapprehension had been experienced as to the time when the new Constitution goes into effect, and moved that for the remainder of the present session we continue under the old Constitution, except that the Vice-President for the next meeting be elected before the adjournment of this. It was seconded by Prof. ROGERS and unanimously carried.

Dr. HARE wished in self-justification to be allowed an opportunity to state why after publication upon the subject of the mysterious rappings, &c., he had adopted different opinions. The fact that movements of bodies do take place without contact, rests upon evidence so high that if it is set aside we must set aside all our belief that depends upon the testimony of witnesses a thousand years old. For the monstrous absurdity that man's capacity to give evidence decreases with the antiquity of the world none will confess to.

Now, said the Doctor, let the Association hear me, or if it refuses to hear me, let it state the reason why. If the noises—the subjects of my investigation—are due to physical causes, then they are the proper subjects of its consideration. It can properly only refuse to consider them if they are of spiritual origin. If, for that reason, the Association declines to hear me, let it say so, and add its testimony to mine that they are caused by the spirits of the departed. [Laughter.]

The Chairman asked if the venerable gentleman intended to open the subject to a general discussion.

Dr. HARE—I want only the privilege of laying before you my reasons for differing from you all on the cause of these mysterious noises. It is a fact, said he, that on the 18th of February last, I went into a room where nobody but a girl and her mother were. And there stood a dining table, which began to move without the contact of any one of us. I examined the table, and found there nothing under Heaven to make it jump. I got on to the table, and it jumped me to a tune. There were in the movements of the table the evidences of both matter and mind. [Great merriment.] If such facts as this rested alone on my testimony, I would expect you to reject it as the raving of a madman; but no two madmen ever agree upon the subjects of their monomania, yet there are thousands concurring with me upon the points of my hobby. [Laughter.] I did not lightly enter upon my belief—it required no small amount of investigation to convince me against all the convictions of my friends.

Prof. PEIRCE said that we must have very good grounds for refusing, for us properly to refuse a request made in so manly a way.

Mr. WINSLOW, interrupting, moved that the subject be attended to in special section—that section to meet in the first insane asylum. [Hisses and other expression of indignation.]

Mr. MITCHEL (the astronomer) immediately moved that an hour be assigned to Dr. HARE for an exposition of his views. [A few hisses, but general applause.]

Mr. AGASSIZ said he was sure the Association would not tolerate, for a moment, an insult to one of their most venerable and distinguished members. [Great sensation.]

Prof. PEIRCE said it was just the motion of Prof. MITCHEL that he wanted to oppose. For, said he, if these are spiritual manifestations, we have nothing to do with them. If they are of physical origin, then they belong to the class of deceptions and jugglery which it is not within our province to investigate.

Dr. HARE—(from his seat)—They are not in the class of jugglery or deception; they are admitted by our opponents to be true. Prof. PEIRCE makes an assertion that it is jugglery. It is not so. [Great excitement—cries of "Order, order!"]

The CHAIRMAN—Will my venerable friend yield the floor to Prof. PEIRCE, who is entitled to it?

Dr. HARE, (sitting)—It is the business of the Association to investigate every phenomenon of Nature.

Professor PEIRCE—It is that that I take issue on; and with every respect for the distinguished member, I hope the proposition will be voted down.

Professor MITCHEL—I haven't the slightest faith in these manifestations. It is utterly impossible for me to entertain any belief in such of them as have been presented to me; still, if my friends have investigated them with care, I am willing to hear their conclusions.

Prof. DAVIES, of West Point, trusted that it was not necessary for any man in this Association to announce his profound respect and veneration for the gentleman from Philadelphia; yet, as a member of the Association, he was not as likely to consider the individual——

Dr. HARE, (sitting)—I ask nothing as an individual. [Hisses—cries of "Order, order."]

Prof. DAVIES—I always endeavor to keep out of such Associations all the popular and exciting topics of the day. My private sympathies must not interfere with my duties as a member of the Association.

The question being called for, was put and decided negatively by a strong vote.

Prof. ROGERS, who in the moment of the greatest confusion had gone over and taken a seat by Dr. HARE, said—My friend, in the earnestness of his convictions, and entertaining no unpleasant feeling towards the Association for the vote just given, asks me to invite the members at their leisure to see him and hear his exposition of the subject. [Applause and a general good feeling.]

Prof. DEWEY moved a resolution, which was carried, asking that Prof. HENRY be requested to enter into correspondence with the General Government or the authorities of California, concerning some method for preserving the great and famous [illegible] trees which occur in only one locality in that State, and which now are in the possession of the General Government.

On motion, Dr. JOHN L. LE CONTE and Prof. J. H. C. COFFIN were appointed by the Chair, auditors of the Treasurer's accounts.

Owing to the great number of papers still to be read, it was announced that henceforth the Association would be divided into four sections, whose meetings would be held at the same hour.

ZOOLOGICAL.

There was a great deal of interest in the proceedings of the Zoological Section, its room being crowded from the beginning to the end of its session. The following papers constituted the topics of the morning's discussion:

On the Structure of the Algonquin language. By HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

So-called Human Petrifactions. By TRAIL GREEN. Read by J. H. COFFIN.

Animal Development. Part 2.—The One-celled animal. By LOUIS AGASSIZ.

On the influence of light and water on the direction of the plumule and radicle in the germination of plants. By JAMES DASCOMB.

Viviparity and Oviparity. By LOUIS AGASSIZ.

PHYSICAL.

The Physical Section was subdivided into two; a Section of Mathematics and Astronomy, and one of Physics, Chemistry and Meteorology. Owing to the absence of President BARNARD, of Mississippi, who was called to preside, and in the second Prof. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, was in the Chair. Before division, and while a room was in preparation, Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT, of Boston, read a paper on Tables of Mortality. The Mathematical Section took up the nebular hypothesis as presented by Prof. ALEXANDER, and discussed it with warmth and industry.

GEOLOGICAL.

In the geological department, Mr. J. H. WORTHEN exhibited fossil fish remains from the Carboniferous limestones and coal Measures of Illinois, and Prof. AGASSIZ offered some remarks on the importance of the specimens. Dr. NEWBERRY described the generalities of the Geology of Oregon and Northern California; and Mr. SCHOTT gave the results of geological observations on the volcanic slope of the Sonora Mountains near the Mexican Boundary, made under the superintendence of Major EMORY.

CHEMICAL.

In the chemical section, the morning has been occupied in the discussion of certain new chemical bases of ammonia cobalt, originated by a paper from Dr. GIBBS and Dr. GENTH, and by descriptions of the Smithsonian Institution's method of recording Meteorological observations, presented by Prof. JAS. H. COFFIN.

Great Republican Meeting in Jersey City.

Speeches by Messrs. Curtis, Blunt, Greeley, Preston King and others.

The Republicans of Hudson County, New-Jersey, turned out in large numbers yesterday afternoon and evening to ratify the nominations of JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON. The proceedings of the Mass Meeting were conducted in the public square. They were marked by unanimity and good order. Delegations were present from all the townships within the County.

At about 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. ALEXANDER H. WALLIS, who nominated the following officers:

President—Ex-Mayor ROBERT GILCHRIST.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mat. Armstrong,	Fred. Bischof,	Lewis B. Barnum,
Justus Slater,	John S. Fox,	Wm. Kenney,
Peter Maw,	B. H. Roseman,	Morris K. Crane,
Charles Wehle,	Dr. Culver,	John Ehlers,
	Arent H. Schuyler.	

SECRETARIES.

W. B. Williams, S. W. Davenport, W. A. Townsend.

Ex-Mayor GILCHRIST being temporarily detained, Mr. LEWIS B. BARNUM occupied the Chair until he came.

Mr. WALLIS then presented a series of resolutions, which were adopted nem. con.

An additional resolution was then put and carried, indorsing the conduct of the Republican members of Congress in refusing to adopt the Army Appropriation bill without the clause prohibiting the expenditure of money under its provisions for the maintenance of the Army in Kansas.

Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS, of New-York, was introduced. He was received with loud applause. He commented upon the enthusiasm displayed by the citizens of Pennsylvania on a recent occasion, when he was present, at a Republican gathering, and proceeded to ask what was the meaning of the gathering? Simply that every man had firmly resolved not to shrink from the issues before the country. The issue is well understood in all parts of the country. It is not now a question of policy, but it is a question of principle in which every man who lives by his labor is interested. It is a question between the politician and statesman, between the politician and the laborer, between the politician and the national man. We are called to decide whether the politician as such, seeking his own advancement and the advancement of a section, shall rule our country, or whether the great majority of free men shall control. Whence comes the cry of sectionalism? Who raises it? That party who say that, unless their candidate is elected, they will dissolve the Union. A name does not establish a fact. If President PIERCE claims his Administration as a glorious Administration, does that make it so? If PRESTON S. BROOKS claims to be a gentleman, does that make him such? [Laughter.] What means Democracy but Freedom and free labor? I tell you what the South thinks of our Northern Democracy. Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, of Massachusetts, who stands for JOHN ADAMS and JAMES OTIS, wrote me only last week, when he said that JOHN RANDOLPH, of Virginia, speaking of measures that the Slave power wished to carry, said, with a withering sneer: "My dear Sir, we slaveholders are as sure of your Democratic Party of the North as we are sure of our niggers at home."

Chief Justice HORNBLOWER was now entering the square, was greeted with loud cheers. He returned thanks, attributing to his age the kind welcome he received.

Mr. CURTIS continued by reviewing the late banishment of Mr. UNDERWOOD, and referred to the Mobile Vigilance Committee. How different to our action, even in Massachusetts. Hon. R. TOOMBS is invited to come and state the duty of Slavery, and Massachusetts does not belch him forth, and the whole of Massachusetts shudders at the sentiments he utters. That society is about as much disturbed by the eloquence of Mr. TOOMBS at the State House in Boston, would wince at the passing over of a fly! I propose, in closing, to speak of the candidates, and particularly to refer to JOHN C. FREMONT. [Great applause.] BUCHANAN's record is so black that it carries its own condemnation. He stands forward the champion of Slavery, and that this might not be mistaken, Senator DOUGLAS stated at a meeting in the Park of New-York, that he and BUCHANAN had always been heart to heart and shoulder to shoulder together, and never differed. He further took the opportunity to say that the Cincinnati platform had indorsed himself, and as a Douglas platform it is no less a Buchanan platform. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee to wait on Mr. BUCHANAN, now apprises his fellow-citizens that he (BUCHANAN) stated that he recognized the great issue in this campaign to be the issue of Slavery; that he was surprised that any man had made any fuss at all at the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of DOUGLAS, because it was necessary to complete the Compromise of 1850. We have now the Union and the Constitution sick and enfeebled; and we have several doctors offered to cure the illness. First we have a man with a white cravat, which shows us that he is of the regular fraternity. He asks what is the matter with it. He is told he is suffering from an attack of Slavery. He asks what have you done? and he gets for reply, "We have as yet done nothing; we seek your advice," and he says, "my opinion is that this patient requires a little further dose of Slavery." This gentleman is Dr. BUCHANAN. [Laughter.] Then we have another physician whose features we cannot very plainly discern, the expression of whose face is hidden from us by reason of the dark lantern that he carries in his hand. [Laughter.] Suddenly he throws the light wavering and uncertainly so that we cannot see the real expression of the patient, and this grave physician looks at the patient, then at us, and after at Dr. BUCHANAN, and all round, and he shakes and shivers and says, "Really! I you ask my advice, I have nothing particularly to say, but I really hope some way the patient may get well." [Laughter.] That is Dr. FILLMORE. Here comes the man of the new school, a man in whose energy and youth, and perception and wisdom you can rely, and what says he? "Unbind your patient; let loose his hands and free his feet. What he wants is liberty, air, freedom. He wants free life." [Cheers.] This gentleman is Dr. FREMONT. We will most truly depend on that cure. He will, as he did in the most fearful of those famous expeditions, raise from the ground his friend, although his own knees were bleeding, and carry him to a place of safety, so will he raise this patient, and, his own bleeding being forgotten, he will bear him into a place of rest, safety and peace.

Mr JOSEPH BLUNT followed. He had not spoken to his fellow-citizens of New-Jersey since the discussion that ensued upon the proposition of the Tariff measures. But such was not the kind of question that this day sees the people in council. The excitement of the present is caused by the discussion of a question of such great import that it has swallowed up the rest. He considered that a great debt was owing, by the people of the Free States, to DOUGLAS, ATCHISON, WILSON, SHANNON and STRINGFELLOW, for having opened their eyes to the enormity of the system of Slavery, and for having awoke the North to the full consideration of the question whether the Government should be devoted to the extension of this curse.

Hon. PRESTON KING was then introduced. He said, as citizens of one of the thirteen original States whose soil was so liberally bedewed with the blood of patriot sires, there rests on this State as on all the old States, a responsibility which the descendants of the revolutionists cannot discharge but by an honest attention to the condition of public affairs. Our forefathers went into this struggle to obtain this liberty for us, and it is our duty to carry it down and leave it perpetuated for our posterity. It is only necessary, for this, that at our annual elections we should vote in accordance with the dictation of our judgment. For in my opinion, when men will vote in accordance with their convictions of what it is right to do, there would not be the slightest doubt that the fullest extent of our rights would be reached. We have never had one which was not so, and which did not turn upon some policy of Government or measure of magnitude and interest. But there is one question which, by common consent, the great parties of the country have wished to set aside, and guarded from agitation in the political canvass. I refer to the question of Slavery, which was regarded by our forefathers as an evil and a curse, thrust upon the country while it was yet a colonial dependency of Great Britain. He referred to the unity of the South on all questions appertaining to Slavery, and asked of the North to combine in like manner; and spoke at length upon the duties of the people in this election, and after a comparison between the [illegible] urged a unanimous vote for FREMONT.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY being loudly called for, [illegible]. He could not, he [illegible] the [illegible] man of the [illegible] regard to principle. He had voted for FILLMORE years since for Governor, but could not now aid him because he was not satisfied as to his position on the Slavery question. Mr. FILLMORE was [illegible] standing in a position [illegible] to [illegible] antecedents that [illegible] upon him and proclaim his Slavery leanings, or else why should not FILLMORE be as prominent South of Mason and Dixon's line as FILLMORE? FILLMORE tickets are put in contrast with FREMONT tickets? Why were his [illegible] meeting at Wheeling, Va., broken down while [illegible] is allowed to run? Because the South knows he is the only candidate opposed to the extension of Slavery. The North understands this and so does the South. He referred to the struggle in the House for Speaker; BANKS' election, it was said, would dissolve the Union, but he appeals to [illegible] the safety of the Union was never less [illegible] than since his election. He was aware that FILLMORE had friends in the South for he had received subscriptions even this day for the aid of Free Kansas.

Mr. LYMAN SHERWOOD concluded the proceedings of the afternoon meeting by a comparison of the candidates and their positions before the people.

The meeting was then adjourned to 8 P. M.

THE EVENING MEETING

was commenced punctually at the hour specified. Crowds flocked in with bands and banners from all parts of the county; the four sections of the Park were soon filled, and temporary platforms were raised on each, whence speakers harangued the vast crowd assembled. At the main stand—Mr. VAN WINKLE, of Jersey City, presiding—Messrs. CROSIER of Jersey City, CURTIS of New-York, E. D. MORRIS of Cincinnati, Ohio, and JAMES A. BRIGGS of Ohio, spoke. The speaking continued to a late hour, when processions were formed, and the crowd dispersed amidst great enthusiasm.

The Last Island Calamity.

HORRIBLE MUTILATION AND PLUNDER OF THE DEAD—BODIES AND PROPERTY RECOVERED—PIRATES ARRESTED—CORRECTIONS IN THE LIST OF DEAD—MORE SAVED.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 20.

From an advertisement which appears in our columns this morning, it will be seen that a considerable collection of jewelry, belonging to the victims of the late calamity on Last Island, has been recovered, and awaits the claims of those to whom it may belong. M. VICTOR RICHARD, who has it in possession, arrived in this city from Thibodaux, and informs us of the manner in which it was traced.

During Mr. RICHARD's absence from his store a negro, belonging to the late Hon. J. C. BEATTY, went to purchase some goods, when the clerk, observing that the fellow had in his possession a new watch and chain, felt his curiosity—and perhaps his suspicions—excited, and asked the negro to tell him the time. The latter was at the moment examining a pair of boots, which he at once dropped in a manner that confirmed the suspicions which had already been aroused in the clerk's mind. The latter did not feel warranted in having the negro seized, and the negro therefore left. But, immediately on Mr. RICHARD's return, the clerk related to him what had occurred, and that gentleman at once [illegible], having the negro sought for and arrested, as the suspicions against him had by this time ripened into conviction. The fellow was soon found and lodged in jail, and, on being threatened with the lash, he confessed that, besides the watch and chain on him, he had a considerable amount of jewelry hidden away, and that the whole had doubtless been taken from the bodies of those who were sacrificed in the storm at Last Island. He indicated the place where the property had been deposited, and the authorities, on searching there, found it. The negro stated that it had been put in his charge, secreted in the middle of a bundle of clothing, by the barber of the Island, when on the boat, on the way from Last Island up the Bayou Boeuf. There is no doubt that the negro was privy to the clothing having been stolen by the barber, and therefore might, in his opinion, be fairly subjected to his own good will and pleasure; for he admits having opened it, and so found the jewelry concealed in it. The barber was immediately taken into custody, but flatly denies the negro's statement. The pair will soon undergo an examination before the Thibodaux authorities.

Besides these, we are informed by Mr. RICHARD, that six others of the heartless and sordid marauders that plundered the bodies of the victims of this most fearful calamity, have been arrested, and are now in custody on board the steamer Texas, at Last Island; and that a well armed party, who captured them, are in hot pursuit after another gang, with strong hopes of catching them. It is earnestly to be hoped that all such desperate wretches may meet with their deserts. Those already taken had a very narrow escape from a summary disposition, so great is the exasperation against them; but calmer counsels prevailed, and they remain for deliverance, though we trust not tardy or timid justice.

Mr. RICHARD informs us that the body of the Hon. J. C. BEATTY, of Thibodaux, and that of Mrs. BOUDREAU, of L'Assumption, have both been found on Last Island. The former was interred there. The latter was conveyed to her late home by her bereaved husband, Dr. BOUDREAU, who had gone down to the Island to search for her remains.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

STEAMBOAT T. S. ABOVE,

BAYOU BŒUF, Aug. 19, 1856.

You have already apprised your readers of the horrible disaster which has befallen Last Island, and the recital which you have given is no exaggerated story. It is unfortunately but too true. Those who have not been on the spot can realize the uncertainty. It is useless for me to go into details of the storm, but I fear that the list of victims you have published falls far below the real number. I am informed by those on the Island who are in a position to know best, that there were many at the hotel whose names were unknown, and which, therefore, may not be found in your list published in your number of the 17th instant, which is undoubtedly the most correct list published. I shall, therefore, confine myself to correcting any discrepancies I can find in that list. First, the following persons, supposed to have been lost, are not: [illegible] HILL, and a white servant of Mrs. MAGRIEL, named ALICE SHEEPARD. Then Mrs. CHERRY JOHNSON lost two servants, instead of one; Mr. READ lost but one servant, instead of two; Mr. A. M. FOLEY lost three servants, instead of two; Mrs. CROZIER had no servants with her; and Mr. THEOPHILE LANDRY lost three servants, instead of four.

The following persons have since been saved, some of whom passed not less than a day and two nights on the water: Mr. A. READ, who was carried out some thirty miles into the ocean, then returned to the Island, and was landed near the "Bayou Dulange," some twelve miles off; as well as an Indian boy, a servant of Mr. READ's, and a slave of Mr. MAGRIEL, who were there picked up. Mr. MICHEL SCHLATRE, of Assumption, I am informed by Mr. READ, was also saved in the same place.

Messrs. THOMAS MILLS and CAPT. SCHLATRE have also been saved. A servant girl of Mr. THEOPHILE LANDRY was also rescued, after being tossed about for two days on the water.

From all appearances, the greatest number of the bodies have crossed the bay and taken an easterly direction, and may be found along the coast between Oyster Bayou and the Grand Caillou, and even further. We have accounts of many bodies being seen in that direction. This would account for so few bodies being found on the Island, provided those there found are supposed to have been among those who perished the first, and were brought out into the Gulf. Even on the Gulf shore of the Island there is every day some body washed up.

The majority of the lost who may be picked up will never be recognized by their friends, as they come in under such a state of decomposition that there remains no mark by which they can be singled out. The jewelry and other objects of value, which are generally such insignificant marks, are but in exceptional cases found. The Island has, horrible dictu, been infested with a gang of wreckers who have spared no nook or corner to find somebody to plunder. No corpse is found but you see the traces of the fatal knife about the pockets of the victims, and a total absence of all jewelry or other property. It is to be hoped that these demons in human shape will meet with their just deserts.

As we were leaving the Island this morning, the steamboat Texas came in from Franklin, with a large party of gentlemen who were well equipped, and determined to leave no stone unturned to discover the perpetrators of these crimes, as well as fulfill the mission of mercy on which they had embarked, and to them I say God speed!

REVOLTING INHUMANITY.—We have already mentioned the robbery of the dead at Last Island, by villains who prowled about like so many hyenas; but we had no idea that the bodies had been mutilated, as we are given to understand was the case by the Franklin Banner. We quote:

"We have been informed that immediately after the havoc created by the storm, a band of lawless and piratical Italian oystermen came on the Island, and turned into robbing and pilfering the dead as well as living, of all the money they could find, cutting off the fingers of females to take off their rings, and tearing the ear-rings from their ears. The torture of the rack is a righteous punishment for such fiends, men who would resort to such acts of unparalleled horror, and they should be hunted down until discovered and made to suffer the severest of all punishments."

ABOLITION EXCITEMENT IN MISSISSIPPI.—There was quite an excitement at Columbus, Miss., last week, growing out of the trial of a man named JOHN DUBERRY, charged with circulating Abolition documents among the negroes. It was proved on the trial that he had given copies of SEWARD's and SUMNER's speeches to several negroes, and had at times held with them conversation with slaves. In default of bail in the sum of $7,000, DUBERRY was committed to jail for further trial.

[illegible] TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27, 1856.

[illegible]

THE ... FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... Price, in wrappers, 6 ...

[illegible] WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

[illegible] that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents [illegible] Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CRITTENDEN asked leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Kansas-Nebraska act, but, objection being made, he gave notice that he would introduce it to-day. Mr. WELLER then introduced the bill of which he had previously given notice, to abrogate certain of the Kansas laws, and proceeded to speak in explanation. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, specifying the particular laws to be abrogated, and making provision for the prevention of the present outrages in the Territory. A long and earnest debate took place, which occupied the morning hour, and, without coming to any conclusion, the Senate adjourned. In the House, reports were presented from the Committee appointed to investigate the assault by Mr. McMULLEN on Mr. GRANGER, and read. No other business.

On another page of this morning's TIMES will be found a special report of the proceedings on the assembling of the American State Convention, at Syracuse, yesterday. It will be seen that the most extraordinary vigilance was exercised on the part of President [illegible] in the admission of delegates, to prevent the entrance of any who were suspected of being tainted with Fremontism. Some very interesting [illegible] developments were made by Mr. O. D. BRIGHAM, of the Albany [illegible], in reference to the method of conducting the campaign. The North Americans had a meeting in the evening, and resolved to hold a Convention to-day.

Ex-Gov. REEDER last night, at the Tabernacle, entertained the friends of Free Kansas with an able address, which will be found reported in full in this morning's TIMES.

Kansas Reports.

The Buchanan Press is very fond of asserting that the reports of ruffian outrages which constantly reach the East from Kansas are manufactured by the Free-State men for the purpose of keeping up the excitement. The charge is absurdly false,—inasmuch as the *first* reports from Kansas always reach us by telegraph from St. Louis, and come from Pro-Slavery authority. The following appeal, moreover, has been issued in an extra of the Weston (Mo.) *Dispatch*, and has been sent on the wings of the wind through the border counties of Missouri and other Slaveholding States:

NEAR LECOMPTON, Aug. 16, 1856.

FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER: The Abolitionists have come on us this morning, about daylight, whipped and taken prisoners our men. *Lecompton is taken*, and deserted by the women and children. LANE'S men, are about 800 strong. *The United States troops have also been whipped.* Will you come to our rescue before we are all murdered? We are out of powder and lead and every kind of ammunition. Our friends are now stationed in Sheriff JONES' house, as many as can, and will fight to the last. Will you help us? If so, come at once. Unless we get help we will all be murdered. The foregoing is reliable.

D. R. ATCHISON,
W. H. RUSSELL,
JOS. C. ANDERSON,
A. G. BOON.

This is dated Aug. 16, and asserts in the most positive manner that Lecompton was taken that morning, and that the United States troops had been whipped. *It is signed by* DAVID R. ATCHISON and other prominent Pro-Slavery men. Yet every word of it is false. We have intelligence from Kansas to the 20th, and up to that time Lecompton had not been taken, nor had any United States troops been attacked. On the contrary, the presence of United States troops had prevented the Free-State men from making any attack upon Lecompton, as they adhere firmly to their determination not under any circumstances to resist the authority of the Federal Government.

This bulletin, issued by the ringleaders of the Pro-Slavery conspiracy, shows on which side rests the reproach of sending forth false statements for the purpose of "keeping up the excitement." The Free-State men have anticipated the Border Ruffians, and, instead of awaiting their attack, have protected themselves by preventing it. Taken thus unawares, the conspirators find themselves defeated;—hence the urgent, desperate, unscrupulous tone and tenor of their appeals. Their tune is essentially changed since they marched upon Lawrence, bombarded a hotel, destroyed a printing press, and practiced burglary on so extensive a scale.

The Cold Snap.

August has been a very cool month thus far, and the air night before last, was sharp and biting, and seemed full of frost. The sage of Brooklyn Heights informs us that it has been the coolest August known in sixty-eight consecutive years, with the exception of 1816–17. But, happily, the crops are all beyond the reach of cold weather, and the only sufferers by the low temperature of the season will be the watering-places, whose hotels will soon be deprived of their gay throngs, if the cold should continue. Crowds of Summer tourists are already flocking back to the City, and Saratoga and Newport, the White Mountains and Cape May, will soon be deserted. Closed windows, fires and great coats are fatal to Summer resorts. The loss of one, however, is the gain of another, and the cool weather of the present month, could not have fallen upon us at a more acceptable time. It effectually puts an extinguisher upon all the apprehensions of the spread of the yellow fever, and the few sporadic cases of that disease which occurred across the river will not enable our Philadelphia friends to get up an excitement as to its presence in New-York. While the thermometer marks so low a temperature as 56° there is no reason to apprehend any danger from the yellow fever.

The White Slave Traffic.

The ebon savages of the African Continent are not the only race who are made merchandise of by their fellow men. Neither is the African Slave-trade the only abomination of the kind that exists under the sun. The mountain-land of Circassia, a part of that region which extends from the Euxine to the Caspian, is inhabited by a people who have ever been distinguished for symmetry of form and beauty of feature, and the maidens of this highly *favored race have for centuries been objects of* the slave-dealers' cupidity, on account of the great demand which has existed for them among the lascivious and polygamous Turks. Between the parents and relatives of these Circassian houris and the dealers in question an infamous traffic has been carried on, and the slave-markets of Constantinople and the other cities of the Ottoman Empire have, in this way, been supplied with females who have become the ornaments of the Mahometan harems, and the mothers of Mahometan sovereigns and nobles.

From the period when Russia obtained dominion over the coast of the Caucasus up to the outbreak of the late war, she did everything in her power to put a stop to this disgraceful commerce, and her efforts at destroying it were attended with considerable success. But, since the influence of the Turks and their allies became predominant in that quarter, the shameful traffic has revived, and is now again in a very flourishing condition. Flourishing, however, as it is, the days of its prosperity are happily numbered. Russia will presently resume her supremacy over the Caucasian Coast, and then her efforts, as of old, will be directed to the suppression of this *white* Slave-trade. The conviction that the power of Russia will be thus employed, has filled the *women-sellers* of Circassia with despair; and, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, there is no expedient which desperation or cupidity can suggest to them that they are not at the present moment making use of, in order to avert the impending catastrophe; and, lest that should be impossible, to draw an *extra* profit from their odious avocation, while it is allowable to do so.

Under the impression that Turkey is still a *power* upon earth, a deputation of these people are even now at the Court of the Sultan entreating ABDUL MEDJID to extend the ægis of protection over the Circassian soil, and to preserve to its inhabitants their ancient and hereditary commerce. Apprehensive of their mission failing, and uncertain as to the time when a Russian ukase shall be issued against them, they have poured such a multitude of slaves into the markets of Turkey that they have completely defeated the object which their cupidity has had in view. The supply is now so over-proportioned to the demand that a slave can be *almost* bought in Constantinople for a *song*, and is no longer a source of *gain*, but of *loss* to her *owner*. "*Never, perhaps, at any former period*," says the correspondent in question,

"Was white human flesh so cheap as it is at this moment. There is an absolute glut in the market, and dealers are obliged to *throw away* their goods owing to the extent of the supply. In former times 'a good middling' Circassian girl was thought very cheap at £100, but at the present moment the same description of goods may be had for £5! In fact the creatures are eating their heads off, and must be disposed of at any sacrifice, however alarming."

Now we should rejoice at the failure of the slave-dealers' speculation, were slave-dealers alone the sufferers. But it unfortunately happens that that *failure* has proved not *less* injurious to the interests of *slaves in general* than to the interests of *slave-dealers*. The great depreciation *in the value of Circassian maidens has* tended very much to *embitter* the lot of the whole slave population of the Ottoman Empire. Formerly when a *Circassian girl brought a good* price, she was pretty sure of being bought into a respectable family, where not only *kind* treatment, but often *rank* and *fortune* awaited her. With *low* prices, however, a *low* class of purchasers have come into the market, and now she is liable to be taken by any huckster who never thought of keeping a slave before, and who may subject her to drudgery and oppression. But female slaves of the negro race are still greater sufferers from the overtrading in question than even the Circassians. Since Circassians became so cheap, every Turk has grown ambitious of possessing *white* slaves, and in order to make room for them in his household, or to make up the means of purchasing them, aged negresses that have been years in the family have been cruelly discarded and sent to the *slave-brokers for sale!*

Such are some of the hardships and enormities that have sprung from the cupidity and over-speculation of the Circassian slave-dealers, and all these things have been taking place under the eyes of the Sultan's Christian allies—nations who have expended millions of money in maintaining squadrons in the Atlantic Ocean, to put down the African slave-trade. But the days of that commerce, we trust, are numbered. In a *little time* the influence of Russia will again prevail on the eastern coast of the Euxine, and her efforts will again be directed towards the suppression of a traffic which has for centuries made that great sea a highway of cruelty.

No Ambassador Yet.

It is three months since Mr. CRAMPTON and the three British Consuls were dismissed, and, though their vacated places have not yet been filled, none of the apprehended evils which were expected to follow their departure from the country have happened. The commercial interests of the country have not suffered in any degree from the suspension of consular and diplomatic agents; and, as to international politics, we have not enjoyed so long a period of absolute quiet in many years as since the British Minister was dismissed. The report of the diplomatic mission of Hon. Mr. LOWE, brought by the last Canadian, is not confirmed by the news by the *Niagara*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday. That gentleman's visit to this country is of a purely private nature, and not only has no successor to Mr. CRAMPTON been appointed, but no indication has been given of an intention to appoint one. The probability is, that the British Government will wait the issue of our Presidential election, and then conform itself to the character of the successor of our present Executive; so we may anticipate a perfectly quiet time of it, as far as our relations with Great Britain are concerned, until after the 4th of next March. Lord PALMERSTON is determined not to be involved, in any way, in our Presidential contest, and he will be able to recommence diplomatic negotiations with the successor of Mr. MARCY wholly untrammeled by any personal prejudices on the part of his representative.

A Real Cotton Lord.

Though Cotton has long been one of the great powers in the machinery of British Government, a Cotton lord was rather a figure of speech than a reality. There were mighty men in Manchester, but there were no calico coronets in the British peerage, and no commander of a cohort of spindles had ever been raised to a level with the great military commanders whose achievements opened to them the doors of the House of Peers. Sir ROBERT PEEL was, as O'CONNELL called him, the "son of a spinning jenny," but the baronetcy conferred upon his father was the only title bestowed upon the cottonocracy. The idea of decorating the brow of a spinning jenny with a coronet, but a few years ago, would have been hailed with derision. But the peerage must be replenished with plebeian blood, and, as the late war with Russia gave but one addition to the House of Lords, it was necessary to look in another quarter for recruits. Lord ASHBURTON was taken from the Merchants, as a compliment to that great interest, Lord OVERSTONE, a Manchester man, was taken from the Bankers, as a compliment to that important class, and it was but natural that the spindles should be complimented by a similar honor.

The Queen, with great propriety and good sense, has raised to the dignity of the peerage a representative of the cottonocracy in the person of a wealthy spinner, named STRUTT, whom she has created Baron BELPER, and whose descendants will be hereditary legislators of the British Empire to the end of the chapter of the British peerage. The act is a sign of the times, an indication of the change which is daily going on in the constitution of society; it is an acknowledgement that the days of feudalism are ended, and though the traditions of the past are still preserved in external forms, the old spirit has succumbed to the new order of things. "The Duke of NORFOLK deals in salt," and to acquire wealth by honest industry is esteemed as honorable as to gain it by robbery—by deeds of blood and violence. To be useful to the country is deemed as meritorious as to be personally serviceable to the monarch. A wealthy manufacturer has been metamorphosed into a peer of the realm, and Englishmen will hereafter engage in the cotton-spinning business with an exclamation similar to that of NELSON, when he went into battle,—"*The Bankrupt Court or a peerage*,"—for that mausoleum of kings, poets and heroes, Westminster Abbey, has not yet opened its hallowed portals to the manufacturing interests.

Now that peerages have been conferred upon a merchant, a banker, and a mill-owner, perhaps the next move will be in the direction of science, literature, or art. If the sense of the British nation were to be taken upon the subject, perhaps it would be decided that DICKENS the novelist, BARRY the architect, or STEPHENSON the engineer, had done as much to add to the glory of the British name, and promote the prosperity of the people, as STRUTT the man of spindles.

But the principle which governs in selecting the persons on whom titles and honors are conferred by the Throne, in England, appears to be to choose those who have made the most money, and not those who have done the most good. Wealth, not worth, makes the man. Thus we see LANDSEER, the painter, is made a Knight, as an acknowledgment of his great talent, but the shrewd little print-seller, MOON, who made his fortune by dealing in the works produced by the painter, is created a Baronet; BARRY, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament—the only public structure of which England justly can boast since the days of WREN—has the order of knighthood bestowed upon him, while JONES LLOYD, the wealthy money dealer, is made a Peer.

The act of Queen VICTORIA in elevating a cotton lord into a real lord, and putting the proprietor of spindles upon the same bench with the descendants of bloody-hand baronets and mailed barons, may be an acknowledgment of the growing power of commerce and the fading glory of feudalism, or it may be a political necessity; for, if the army and navy and the landed interest cannot furnish the necessary material for new lords, it was certainly a wise measure to go among the manufacturers for the right man to put in the right place. But, it must tax the ingenuity of the Herald's Office to find suitable coats of arms for these ennobled manufacturers, note-shavers and commission merchants. The griffins, lions, eagles and unicorns, and the barbarous Latin mottos that have served as the crests and arms of the old nobility whose ancestors fought at Cressy and Agincourt, would be strangely out of place applied to a noble Lord who owed his elevation solely to his skill in buying cotton at the lowest possible price and selling his yarns a farthing higher than his rival. Three spindles in a chevron, or a bale of cotton erased, for a crest, would be a strange decoration to the panels of a coach. However, we dare say that Garter-King-at-Arms and Baron BELPER have arranged the matter to their own satisfaction, and it is certainly no business of ours. But, as our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic are constantly accusing us of worshiping the Almighty Dollar, it strikes us that the elevation to the peerage of their countrymen on the sole ground of their wealth should have the effect of putting an end to this particular twitting at least.

Reply to Mr. Choate.

We understand that GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., has written a reply to Mr. CHOATE'S letter to the Old Line Whigs of Maine, which will be published in a pamphlet in a few days.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—3 Exchange-st. and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reports on the McMullen Assault—Mr. Weller's Resolution in the Senate—Senator Wilson's Amendment—The Army Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Congress had a short session to-day. The House adjourned after listening to the reports on McMULLEN'S assault from the Investigating Committee. The minority report, by SMITH, of Virginia, was so interspersed with strange oaths, taken from the testimony, and refined discussion of the question, "Who struck first?" that the reading produced immense laughter. The Committee of Investigation was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

In the Senate, Mr. WELLER'S resolution excited such a row among the expounders of "Popular Sovereignty," that they were obliged to adjourn after the morning hour to settle the difficulties in caucus. Messrs. BROWN, BUTLER, and MASON would not hear of anything so inconsistent with modern Democracy, as that Congress should abolish the laws enacted by the people of a Territory.

The Free-State Buchanan Senators appealed to the necessity of silencing the Kansas agitation in the campaign.

Senator WILSON bothered both parties by proposing an amendment to WELLER'S bill, specifying the laws to be repealed. This two-edged sword was just calculated to expose the hollowness of the Buchaneering sympathy for Kansas. The Northern Senators, therefore, feeling unwilling to vote either for or against the dangerous amendment, agreed in caucus not to press WELLER'S bill. Hostility to Kansas is still their platform.

The Republicans are numerically ahead in the House. BUFFINGTON, of Massachusetts, who returned on Friday last, was able to vote to-day by the expiration of his pair.

The House now awaits the Senate's action on the Army bill to-morrow.

It is reported that the Democratic Senators in caucus resolved to ask another conference—a proceeding wholly unparliamentary, after the House has shut the door by voting to adhere. This looks a little like backing down on the part of the Administration. S.

The Struggle on the Army Bill—Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

While the Republicans insist upon their proviso or its equivalent as a condition to the passage of the Army bill, those opposed to them favor a delay of business in hopes of the return of certain absentees favorable to their side of the question.

Gov. GEARY is still here waiting for something to be done towards the pacification of Kansas before he leaves for the Territory.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT.

Mr. CRITTENDEN asked leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Mr. BIGGS objected to its reception, when Mr. CRITTENDEN *gave notice that he would introduce it to-morrow.*

MR. WELLER'S BILL—THE KANSAS LAWS.

Mr. WELLER introduced the bill of which he gave notice yesterday. It is as follows:

BILL abrogating certain laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted, &c., That inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States and the organic act of said Territory has secured to the inhabitants thereof certain inalienable rights, of which they cannot be deprived by any legislative enactment, therefore no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust; no law shall be in force or enforced in said Territory respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for the redress of grievances; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things *to be seized; nor shall the rights of the people to* keep and bear arms be infringed. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. In all criminal prosecution, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial Jury of the District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. The privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by Jury shall be otherwise reëxamined in any Court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Mr. WELLER said he was willing to do all in his power to obviate existing difficulties. The House had, in a different form, expressed their dissent from the laws of the Kansas legislature, and he agreed with that body that some of those laws violate not only the organic act, but the Constitution of the United States. He was therefore anxious to wipe these obnoxious laws out of the statute-book as infamous and atrocious in their character. He was the more ready to take this step, being chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and of course anxious that the right arm of the public defence should receive proper sustenance. If such a bill be passed, he thought there would be no difficulty in passing the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. BIGGS desired that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Territories, but withdrew his motion to enable Mr. WILSON to offer an amendment declaring null and void the one hundred and fifty-first chapter of the laws of Kansas, being an act to punish offences against slave property, together with such other provisions of said laws as recognize or protect Slavery as a legalized institution in the Territory, together with all the provisions to establish official oaths other than those specified in the organic act, or which require any test with regard to Slavery and the Fugitive Slave law to be applied to attorneys, jurors or voters, or which suspend the right of *habeas corpus*, or which allow any, other than actual residents of that Territory, to vote, or which allow jurors to be selected in any other manner than by lot, or which punish citizens of the Territory by chaining them together and exposing them to labor on the public works, or causing balls and chains of iron to be attached to them. It also further declares that it is the deliberate opinion of Congress that all persons under arrest in the Territory, under indictments for treason or other political offences, are wrongfully detained, and orders their immediate release. It directs the Governor of Kansas to order an election in the Territory on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, at which time all persons who were actual and *bona fide* residents of the Territory on the 1st of May, 1856, shall be entitled to vote and be eligible to office. It provides that members of both branches of the Legislature shall be chosen, and that the election shall be according to the enumeration and apportionment ordered by the Governor. A Delegate to Congress shall also [illegible]

[illegible] would vote for it, but under no circumstances could he sanction any proposition which would bring him into conflict with the Judiciary, or their action as to the legality of particular laws. He could never consent to the army proposition to modify or restrain the powers vested by the Constitution in the Executive. He was free to admit, at the same time, that some of the laws of Kansas were shocking to the moral sense of the community, and that some of them invaded national rights. Such laws he was willing [illegible] declaration of rights to abrogate, because that was the only way in which Congress could act, but the proposition of the House to prevent their execution by the President without wiping them from the statute book, could be defended on no sound principle of constitutional legislation.

Mr. MASON voted for and approved of the bill passed May, 1854, to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas because it gave the people the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. *This bill proposed to undo that work and prescribe how far they should be free to make their* own institutions and in what respect they should not be thus free. This proposition did not meet his approbation. It seemed to be introduced now as a concession to the House, which had engrafted a measure they knew to be obnoxious to the Senate upon almost every one of the Appropriation bills, and insisted upon it to the defeat of that making provision for the support of the Army. He would move to lay upon the table every proposition of that kind until those who were endeavoring to carry into effect their revolutionary purposes should be reduced to submission and be forced to desist from their efforts to overturn the Government. After the Army bill was passed, if it should pass at all, he would listen with great respect to such propositions and deliberate upon their propriety, but never until then would he entertain the subject for a moment. He moved that the bill and amendment be tabled.

Mr. WELLER urged him to withdraw the motion, as he wished to speak on the subject, and Mr. MASON acquiesced.

Mr. WELLER said he was one of the last Senators that would sympathize with the House in its factious course on the Army bill. The only object which he had in view was to do what the Senate had done some three or four weeks ago, and the bill which he offered was no more nor less than one section of that bill which the Senate had passed, but which for some reason or other had been suffered to slumber on the Speaker's table. But as the House find so much fault with the oppressive laws of Kansas, and as he would admit some of them were oppressive and infamous as any laws which had ever found their way upon the statute-book of a free people in any age of the world, why should the Senate hesitate to declare them null and void? As he had before declared, many of them were not only in derogation of the organic law, but of the Constitution of the United States. Freedom of speech was guaranteed by the Constitution, but by some of these laws it was denied. When he found laws which were in conflict with the Constitution, he did not choose to wait for the Judiciary, but wanted to wipe them out at once.

Mr. BUTLER regarded it as a subject which was somewhat delicate to meddle with, and thought the attempt to legislate would involve us in greater difficulties than those now existing. If the laws were unconstitutional, they were void without any act of Congress to declare them so, and the proper tribunal would settle those questions. He deprecated the idea of holding out anything like concession to the House.

Mr. BROWN pursued a similar line of argument. He was willing to admit that these laws were unconstitutional, and that therefore Congress was bound to blot them out of the statute book. Some of them were unjust and outrageous, to be sure, but some of the laws of Virginia might be outrageous too, but was that a reason why Congress should interpose to prevent their execution? The people who make their own laws are the best judges of what laws they need, and, after giving them the right to make their own laws, Congress had no power to interfere and overturn them. If Congress could do that it might as well make laws itself for the government of the Territories, and abandon the idea altogether of popular Government.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. GRANGER.

Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee to investigate the alleged assault committed by Mr. McMULLEN, of Virginia, on Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, made a report setting forth the testimony and every particular of the occurrence, the reading of which produced occasional laughter.

The majority of the Committee, Messrs. SIMMONS, PETTIT and REED, say the evidence shows that the party who first resorted to the use of personal chastisement for words spoken offensively, was Mr. McMULLEN; he was the first who resorted to threats and the use of threatening gestures with hands or fists. The language and manner of Mr. GRANGER had been certainly provoking, though probably not intended to be so, but his acts had shown no symptoms of an intention to resort to violence, or disposition to attack Mr. McMULLEN otherwise than by words. The case is one which involves a breach of privilege, extenuated, however, by circumstances to such a degree as to require on the part of the House, in its exercise of sound discretion, no further action.

The minority of the Committee, Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, and Mr. FULLER, of Maine, say that Mr. GRANGER voluntarily entered into a conversation going on between two gentlemen, in its character offensive to no one, and with manners conspicuously rude, and in language insulting and profane, and in so doing accompanied it with gesticulations and without necessity rudely pushed aside or struck down the hand or arm of Mr. McMULLEN.

The reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. LETCHER, who said as assaults and batteries were grave matters he wanted the facts in this case to go to the world. Southern men had been charged with being excitable and irritable, and he wished these reports and evidence sent to the North to show that Southern men are remarkably forbearing in matters of this character. He offered a resolution, which was received with loud laughter, and referred to the Committee on Printing, that ten thousand extra copies of the report and evidence in the case of SIMMONS for and on behalf of GRANGER vs. McMULLEN be printed for the use of the members of this House. Mr. LETCHER then asked why the other side, who were so willing to censure his colleague, (McMULLEN,) did not introduce a resolution against Mr. GRANGER? [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, made an unsuccessful motion to have the House proceed at once to the consideration of the unfinished business of last session.

The House, by 43 majority, refused to adjourn, and, by 2 majority, refused to call the House, as moved for by Mr. ORR.

Mr. WAKEMAN offered a resolution proposing to make a proper deduction from the pay of members, who, by reason of pairing off, shall decline to act or vote in the House.

Pending the subject, the House adjourned.

Kansas Affairs.

LAWRENCE STILL UNHARMED.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Advices from Leavenworth up to Thursday state that Lawrence was still unharmed, and a thousand men, completely armed, were ready to defend it at a moment's warning.

KANSAS MEETING IN ST. LOUIS—RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 25.

At a Kansas meeting held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

That as organized armed bands of desperate men have invaded Kansas, for the purpose of expelling or exterminating peaceable, law-abiding citizens, and in carrying out the said purpose have been guilty of arson, robbery, and murdering inoffensive citizens, while engaged in their lawful pursuits, women and children have been driven from their homes, rendered widows, orphans, houseless and penniless; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the sufferers, and are willing to extend them shelter and protection, and whatever aid may be required to supply their necessities.

That we condemn the spirit of bigotry of the national abolitionists, which has produced this state of things.

That a Committee of ten be appointed to gain proper information, and, if thought advisable, to visit Kansas, and report if they recommend the raising of relief funds; and if so, that a Committee be appointed to effect that object, and appropriate properly the funds raised.

That in no event will we sanction any interference or action against the Constitution, or anything not warranted by law and right.

That we desire the interposition of the Federal Government to subdue insurrection, and protect the rights of citizens in the Territory.

News from Mexico.

THE VOMITO RAGING AT VERA CRUZ—TROUBLES IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

By the steamer *Texas* we have Vera Cruz dates to the 23d inst. The country was tolerably quiet. The vomito was raging with much violence at Vera Cruz. The Indians in the Northern States were committing fearful ravages, and VIDAURRI had taken advantage of the fact to call the people of [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAND FREMONT BARBECUE AT NEEDHAM—LETTER FROM MR. SUMNER.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The Fremont Barbecue came off to-day in Charles River Grove, Needham. The proceedings were very enthusiastic and harmonious. An ox was roasted whole, bands of music were in attendance, and not less than twenty-five thousand people were present.

Speeches were made from four stands in different points of the Grove.

At 10 o'clock the meeting was organized as follows:

President—Hon. DAVID H. [illegible], of [illegible].

Vice-Presidents—Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, of Lexington; Hon. THOMAS MARSH?, of Waltham; Hon. J. C. PARK, of Boston; ISAAC LIVERMORE, of Cambridge, and about thirty others.

Secretaries—ROBERT [illegible], of Cambridge, and seven others.

Speeches were made by Hon. D. [illegible], Hon. A. C. [illegible], Hon. E. C. [illegible], Hon. J. [illegible], Hon. LINUS BROWN?, Hon. CHAS. A. [illegible], and others.

A letter from CHARLES SUMNER was read expressing his regret at having to forego the pleasure of uniting in such festivities at present. He closes as follows:

"Looking over the field from the quiet of my retreat, I see everywhere the harbingers of success. The sectional party which now rules the country, inspired by Slavery and steeping itself each day still further in crime, [illegible], and must soon perish beneath the indignation of our awakened fellow citizens."

At the dinner upwards of three thousand people participated, and the festivities were carried through with great satisfaction to all. Songs were sung and sentiments given. Large delegations were present from all parts of the State, with music, banners, devices, &c., &c. The meeting broke up at dark with cheers for the Republican candidates, and amidst the most intense enthusiasm, the greatest assembly of people ever held in this State separated.

MEETING OF THE BOSTON WHIGS—CHOICE OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Some three or four hundred Whigs of Boston assembled last evening, and chose [illegible] hundred and thirty-two delegates to the Whig State Convention. Speeches were made by Messrs. JOHN P. [illegible], GEORGE LUNT, GEORGE S. HILLARD and others. The Fillmore influence of the meeting decidedly preponderated, as shown by the character of the delegates chosen.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION DECLINED.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Hon. T. C. DAY, recently nominated by the Republicans of the First District, for reëlection to Congress, declines on account of ill health.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

An immense Republican demonstration by some 6,000 Germans took place here last night. Judge HALL, of Cincinnati, was the principal speaker.

Railroad Accident.

FALLING OF A SPAN OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD BRIDGE—ONE PERSON KILLED.

EASTON, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

One span of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Bridge across the Delaware River at this place gave way this morning while two engines were passing over it. One of the engines was precipitated into the Morris Canal, a distance of sixty feet, and the other caught on an abutment. There were five persons on the engines at the time of the disaster. Two of them escaped injury, two were seriously hurt, and one was killed.

Another Affair of Honor.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 25.

B. GRATZ BROWN, editor of the Missouri *Democrat*, and THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, the defeated candidate for Congress on the National Democratic ticket, left for Selma, 30 miles below here, this morning, to fight a duel. The affair grew out of strictures made by Mr. BROWN on Mr. REYNOLDS during the course of the State canvass.

New-York State Universalist Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The State Universalist Convention met here this morning. Between three and four hundred delegates were present. It is the annual meeting to deliberate on matters of interest connected with the Church.

Sailing of the United States Sloop-of-War Cyane.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* sailed from this port to-day, on a cruise.

Personal.

Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., member of Congress elect from the First District of Missouri, is in town, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY.—One of the Buchanan journals says of the towns on the Hudson: "The Democracy of the River Counties were seldom, if ever, more active than at the present time." There is a good deal of truth in this, but the activity is chiefly exhibited in running over to the Republicans.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS, GO TO ROGERS' extensive bazaar of fancy goods, No. [illegible] Broadway. Every variety is there that the imagination can conceive. Dressing cases, reticules and traveling bags, porcelain, China, bronze ornaments, combs, brushes, perfumery; and in the children's department, dolls, games and toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT—"the BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—[illegible] having been tested in accidental fires. Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, [illegible] Murray and [illegible] Water sts. Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES, the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross. BARNES & PARK, New-York. [illegible] Cincinnati and San Francisco.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. [illegible] Broadway and No. [illegible] Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $160. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May [illegible], 185[illegible]. NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

10,000 CURES HAVE BEEN MADE THIS MONTH of diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, &c., by DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, warranted to cure or the money returned. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Courtlandt-st. Sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

PEACHES, PLUMS, TOMATOES, AND ALL KINDS of Fruit, may be preserved with their original flavor by using the Infallible Self-Sealing Can, manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail by [illegible] TAYLOR & [illegible], No. [illegible]

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at [illegible] prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WANTED.

TO CUTLERY DEALERS AND MECHANICS.—Situation wanted by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the cutlery trade, knowledge of books, showing of goods and traveling; willing to make himself generally useful in a merchant's store or other place. Would not be averse to a partnership with a good business man. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two girls, with excellent city references, to do work and do the washing and ironing of a private family; prefer good plain cooking; would take charge of children; have no objection to the country; good references from last place. Call for three days, Box No. 2[illegible], Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a gentleman, who is a thorough practical gardener, who went all his years in the country, and has the best testimonials from employers whom he served in this City. Address R. P., office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as nurse, or to take charge of children; has no objection to the country; good references from last place. Address, for three days, Box No. 2[illegible], Post-Office, and she will call.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, as chamber maid, or to assist in the washing and ironing; or would have no objection to go about 300 miles in the country to do general housework. Call at No. 66 4-4th-st., west of 8th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—In a private family, by an experienced and competent cook; is also willing to do up ladies' linen and washing, if required. City references can be obtained from her present employers. Call at No. 48 West 16th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 128 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman, as general housework girl, or to take charge of children; has no objection to go out of the City; good City references. Call at No. 48 Thomas, corner 3d-av., room No. 8. East Side.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a girl, to assist in a family, or to take charge of children; would prefer to go South or to the country; good City references. Call for three days, at No. 2[illegible] Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts., second bell on the door, ring twice and ring and pull out latched by hand.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]

MILLINERY.

[illegible]

STATIONERY.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

POLITICAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

Execution of a Slave.

From the [illegible] Aug. [illegible]

The negro Bob, [illegible] at the last term of our Superior Court to be hung for the murder [illegible], a slave, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday afternoon. The time appointed for the execution was 3 o'clock; but long before that time the square in the rear of the jail, where the gallows was erected, was filled with a miscellaneous crowd, among which we were sorry to observe a large number of women. At ten minutes before three, Bob was brought out of the jail and conducted to the gallows. He ascended the ladder with a firm step, and, after the fatal noose was placed round his neck, he stood there with great composure during the performance of the religious services. After the singing of a hymn by the preachers of the colored Baptist congregation, Rev. Mr. Neal read the appointed service. Two of the colored preachers then ascended the scaffold and stood there, while Bob addressed the people.

He said that he had looked forward to this day with desire, for during his long imprisonment he had been led to reflect on his past life, had repented of his course, and was now ready to die. He warned all who heard him to beware of giving way to their passions, as it was this which had brought him to an untimely end. He concluded by saying that although he had led a wicked life, yet he indulged a hope that his many sins had been forgiven through the merits of Jesus Christ, who he trusted would receive his spirit.

Rev. John Cox, one of the colored preachers, then addressed a few remarks to the assemblage, enforcing what Bob had said, and stating that he had been baptized, and as the thief on the cross was forgiven at the last hour, so he trusted it would be with him, who was so soon to leave this world. He closed with a brief and very appropriate prayer.

Deputy Sheriff Buckner then put the cap over Bob's face, and adjusted the rope. The clergyman, the officers, and his friends then took leave of him. Sheriff Cole asked him if he was ready, to which he replied in a firm voice: "Yes, Sir, all ready, good-bye." The Sheriff cut the cord, the drop fell, and Bob had suffered the penalty of his crime. The fall was about six feet, breaking his neck instantly. He died with scarcely a struggle. After hanging about 40 minutes, the body was pronounced lifeless by the attending physicians, and was cut down and delivered to his friends.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—1856.

We continue condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. Tappan & McKillop, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

ILLINOIS.

McLean County, Aug. 12.—The yield of Wheat is fully as high as last year, and will average throughout the County 20 bushels per acre, the number of acres in Wheat cannot be less than one-half more than any previous year, so that in the aggregate the yield of Wheat in this County must be well-nigh double that of any previous year. The quality was never better. The prospect for Corn is fine, and the number of acres in cultivation is much increased over any previous year. In the fifteen days since the Wheat commenced being delivered, somewhere about $100,000 have been paid by the merchants of Bloomington alone in its purchase. Taking altogether the prospects here are flattering as well for merchants as for farmers.

[illegible] County, July 31.—The Wheat crop in this vicinity is, perhaps, an average one, and is safely harvested. Corn and Oats have not done so well. The yield will not be an average.

[illegible] County, Aug. 4.—The harvests of Fall Wheat in this section are very good—have never known a better yield than there is this year—Spring Wheat as a general thing is not so good; but the crop is an average one, much to the contrary of the opinion of a great many farmers two months ago. It was then supposed, in consequence of the drouth, that the crop would be almost a failure. Oats are good for but little. It has been entirely too dry. The crop is a very small one, and large fields of Oats will not be harvested at all. The recent rains have brought out the Corn crop, and the prospect now in this section is an abundant yield.

[illegible] County, Aug. 11.—The crops are better than average. Wheat is of a superior quality and full an average yield. Oats rather short. Barley is good. Corn never looked better. The potato crop will fall short owing to the drouth in the early part of the season.

[illegible] County, Aug. 12.—The Wheat crop in this section is something over an average in regard to quantity. The quality was never better.

[illegible] County, Aug. 16.—Our harvest prospects were never so flattering as at this season. Farmers are agreeably disappointed by the large yield. The dry weather in June has caused the straw to stop growing but the rains since seem to have caused the heads to grow quite disproportionate to the straw; the yield proves to be more than an average one, and the quality excellent; considering there is 50 per cent. more land under cultivation the crops will be altogether large. Corn is not much raised here but what we have is looking well. So are other crops.

IOWA.

[illegible] County, Aug. 4.—The Wheat crop is abundant but the Corn will hardly be an average yield. Oats look well. Potatoes also.

[illegible] County, Aug. 1.—Our crops this year generally are good. Wheat will average about 20 bushels to the acre. Oats was never better. Corn will not yield as well as common. Potatoes are light.

[illegible]

[illegible] County, Aug. 12.—Cotton, Corn and Turpentine are the principal productions of the County. The prospect is good at present for a very fair yield. Corn enough to answer the demands of the County.

[illegible] County, Aug. 12.—The staple crops of the County are Cotton and Corn,—judging from present appearances the yield this year will be good.

OHIO.

[illegible] County, Aug. 8.—Wheat and Corn are our staple productions. Present appearances indicate an average crop of Wheat and two-thirds of a crop of Corn; the diminished crop produced by the effects of the drouth of Summer.

[illegible] County, Aug. 11.—Our chief productions are Wheat, Corn, Rye and Oats. The Mediterranean variety of Wheat, average crop; Blue stem or White Wheat much injured by insect—not over half a crop; all well secured. Clover will be much better than last year. Corn has been much injured by late drouth; there will not be over one-half of the yield of last year. Clay soil and all ridge land has suffered severely from drouth. Rye and Oats are an average yield. Potatoes have suffered much from drouth; we shall not have over one-half our usual crop.

[illegible] County, Aug. 8.—The yield of Wheat this season is tolerably fair; Oats light; Corn, since the late rains, promises well; Potatoes will be small.

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] County, Aug. 13.—Cotton, Corn and Wheat are the chief productions. The Wheat crop this year is rather indifferent. Cotton and Corn are rather late, but promise well. Late Corn suffers some for want of rain.

[illegible] County, Aug. 2.—Our Wheat crop is very poor and short. Last year a good deal of Wheat was shipped from this county. This year the supply will not equal the home consumption. Corn and Cotton very promising early in the season, though suffering much from drouth at this time. Crops will be about an average.

TENNESSEE.

[illegible] County, Aug. 4.—Have about the same amount this year as last, though twice the number of acres were sown, and engagements are now making at 80c. ℔ bushel. There is a large supply of old Corn on hand offered at 30c. ℔ bushel, and the prospect for a new crop is very flattering. Rye and Oats make up about an average crop. There seems to be a good supply of fine young Hogs on hand, and should the growing crop of Corn yield as well as anticipated, we shall be able to furnish more Hogs this year than last. In consequence of the appearance of a small striped insect, known here as the "Potato Bug," Irish Potatoes are nearly a failure, and in fact garden vegetables of every description, in consequence of these "bugs," have made a very poor yield. The prospects of the farmer in Tennessee are 50 ℔ cent. brighter now than ever before.

[illegible] County, Aug. 2.—The crops in our immediate neighborhood are looking finely. We shall make excellent crops of Corn and Cotton, but in some of the surrounding districts they will fall almost entirely on account of the drouth which has prevailed to an alarming extent.

[illegible] County, Aug. 10.—Wheat and Oats are tolerably good. Corn crops very slim—will not be half a yield. Potatoes look badly.

FLORIDA.

Jackson County, Aug. 12.—Cotton, Corn and Turpentine are the principal productions of the county. The prospect is good at present for a very fair yield. Corn enough to answer the demands of the county.

Holmes County, Aug. 12.—The staple crops of this section are Cotton and Corn, and judging from present appearances, the yield this year will be good.

ALABAMA.

[illegible] County, Aug. 5.—Cotton, Corn and Wheat are the staple productions of the county. Some thirty days ago we had a very fine prospect for good crops of Cotton and Corn, but the excessive drouth has cut all these crops at least one-half, if not more. Wheat crop inferior.

[illegible]

[illegible] County, Aug. 16.—The Corn crop in many places is almost an entire failure, not more than one-fourth of the usual yield. Wheat, one-third crop. Oats nearly a failure. Cotton sorry, probably a half crop. The crop of all kinds shorter than for many years.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Laurens District, Aug. 12.—Our principal crops are Cotton, Corn and Wheat, and the prospects at present for good crops are cheering. A fine yield is expected.

TEXAS.

Tarrant County, Aug. 1.—This is a new county, and the farmers are trying to raise something to subsist on. All sorts of grain would do well. Wheat and Corn are principally grown. Owing to the long drouth, the Corn crops will be rather short. Our Wheat crop was very good.

Wood County, Aug. 1.—Corn and Cotton are the staple productions of this county. Crops of all kinds are fine, and in some portions of the district the Cotton crops look uncommonly well.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Aug. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady, at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. Receipts and stock limited.

COFFEE—Remains very quiet at about previous quotations; Java, 14¼c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb. We are to have an auction sale of Java, to-morrow, and another of Rio, on Friday. Buyers are reluctant to move, in anticipation of these. Mr. Wm Scott, broker, reports the stock of all kinds, thus: Rio, 61,887; Java, mats, 8,000; Java, Government bags, 2,600; Native Ceylon, 11,900; Maracaibo, 7,866; Laguayra, 4,070; St. Domingo, 400; other descriptions, 4,000; total, 99,442 pkgs.

COPPER—Is selling slowly at unaltered rates.

COTTON—Is in very moderate request, and is obtainable at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Upland Middling; 11⅝c.@11¾c. for Gulf do., and proportionate rates for other descriptions ℔ lb.

FISH—The market appears devoid of animation, but prices of nearly all kinds are quoted pretty firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With increased receipts and a limited demand, the market for State and Western Flour exhibits less firmness. The Niagara's advices also work against buoyancy in prices. The sales since our last comprise about 8,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 15
Straight State	6 10@ 6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 70
Common to Good Michigan	5 95@ 5 95
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 15@ 6 40
Common to Good Ohio	6 30@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	5 95@ 6 25
Fancy Ohio	6 60@ 6 70
Extra Michigan	6 20@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 35@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian is unchanged, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 500 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 25@$7 75 ℔ bbl. Southern is pretty brisk, but infirm. The sales since our last comprise about 2,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$8 20 and $9 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and slack request, at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is less inquired for and is decidedly cheaper. The sales since our last have been confined to about 34,000 bushels,—including very inferior to prime Western Red, at $1 15@$1 55; choice do. White, at $1 65@$1 67; fair, to prime Southern Red, at $1 45@$1 56; and prime Southern White, at $1 66@$1 67 ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand; good to Prime is worth 85c.@86c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 47c.@49c. for Ohio and Lake; 46c.@48c. for Canadian; 43c.@46c. for State; 42c.@46c. for Jersey, and 38c.@42c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is still pretty briskly inquired for, but is infirm. The supply is heavier. The sales reported since our last comprise about 42,000 bushels at 56c.@60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 59c.@63c. for common to prime Mixed; 65c.@67c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 68c.@70c. for common to good Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 800 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in good request at well sustained prices.

HOPS—Are still selling very moderately and irregularly at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Remains dull and heavy, as before quoted. 50 tons Scotch Pig were disposed of at $30 75@$31 50 ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern continue in moderate supply and good request, at $1 31¼@$1 37½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Rules quiet at previously quoted figures.

LEATHER—Is in fair demand at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland is inactive, yet firm, at 85c. for Common, and $1 40 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears in slack demand, but it is steady in price. New-Orleans, 54c.@66c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@45c., and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine seem in moderate request at about former quotations. Spirits Turpentine is attracting more attention, and it is now worth from 41c.@42c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—We have heard of no important movement in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed continues in very light supply and fair request here and to arrive, mostly at $1 04@$1 07, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is dull and heavy at from 92½c.@$1 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and languid, with sales reported since our last of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $19 12½@$19 25 for Mess, and $17 87½@$18 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and declining at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is salable and firm. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. fair to Prime, at 13¼c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed, though being pretty actively sought after. The sales since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were only 90 tcs. bought to day, mostly at $3 66¼@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair demand, and factors look for higher prices.

SEEDS—Are generally scarce and wanted at irregular rates.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile taken at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are moderately dealt in at old figures.

SUGARS—Are in good request, but are infirm. The sales since our last reach about $1,000 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 7⅝c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Is less abundant, and held above the views of buyers.

TEAS—Are pretty actively sought after at well supported prices.

TOBACCO—Appears quiet, yet steady, with sales since our last of about 75 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@15c.; 89 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c.@22c., and 188 bales Havana at 24c.@36c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—We have only to report sales of 260 bbls. Ohio and Prison, closing at 34c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather inactive, yet otherwise unaltered. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d., in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc.; Tobacco, 28s.@25s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@22s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. P. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Canada, via Boston.) NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 19th inst., per *Asia*. We are since in possession of the *Africa's* and *North America's* advices to 9th and 13th inst.—the latter by telegraph from Quebec. With light receipts, caused by breaks in the Erie Canal, and with a good inquiry, principally for the home trade, prices have improved 30c.@40c. ℔ bbl. For forward delivery nothing has transpired. The *Niagara's* advices to 16th inst. have been just telegraphed from Halifax. *Clearances from New-York, from Aug. 19 to Aug. 23, both inclusive:* To London, 3,334 bbls.; Liverpool, 4,858; Glasgow, 392; Havre, 1,352; Cadiz, 2,050; Lisbon, 1,372; Melbourne, 5,996; British Provinces, 3,448; West Indies, 857; South America, 3,051.

WHEAT—Under the effect of a very moderate supply in market, occasioned by the interruption to canal navigation alluded to above, and with a good inquiry for export, in a measure to complete cargoes, prices have gradually improved 5c.@7c. ℔ bushel. *Clearances from New-York from Aug 19 to Aug. 23, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 119,528 bush.; Glasgow, 11,296; Havre, 22,775; Cadiz, 7,490.

INDIAN CORN—With a fair export and home inquiry, prices slightly fluctuated during the week, closing at an improvement of 1c.@2c. ℔ bush. A sale of 20,000 bush. mixed is reported for delivery during first half November at 70c. ℔ bush. *Clearances from New-York from Aug. 19 to Aug. 23, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 75,439 bush.; West Indies, 750; British Provinces, 220.

RYE—Little has been done. Supply offering light; can be quoted about 85c.@86½c. ℔ 56 lbs. for prime Northern. *Clearances from New-York from Aug. 19 to Aug. 23, both inclusive:* To Falmouth, 10,613 bush.; Lisbon, 4,235.

FREIGHT—To London, Flour 1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl. Liverpool, Flour 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 6½d.@7d. ℔ bush. Havre, Flour 60c.@70c. ℔ bbl.; Grain 15c.@17c. ℔ bush.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.—The undersigned, JOHN C. DEVEREUX, of New-York City, and M. THOMPSON, of Washington, D. C., attorneys and counselors-at-law, are associated for the legal prosecution of claims, for creditors of government, in the Court of Claims.

They will cooperate in attention to business matters at Washington which may be intrusted to their care by the profession or claimants, in the City of New-York, or elsewhere in any part of the Union.

They may be consulted at any time, personally or by letter, either at New-York or Washington.

JOHN C. DEVEREUX,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., New-York.
M. THOMPSON, Washington City.

N. B.—J. C. DEVEREUX is a Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery, Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 63 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 23 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POLLON & CO. (Importers and dealers,) 65 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 804 Broadway, one door from 12th-st.

Boat and Oar Business.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 260 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 169 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 348 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD ....120 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ....230 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 75 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) ....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—WILL sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, at 12½ o'clock, $430,000 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1866, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest of eight per cent., payable semi-annually, on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depôt grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun, fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 20th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 26, over $12,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent. per annum on this issue of bonds, they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—By order of the administrators of the estate of JAMES HAY, deceased, and in pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Westchester, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable property known as the FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE JAMES HAY, situated in the town of Pelham, Westchester County.

The estate consists of a Country Seat of about 50 acres, and a farm adjoining of about 180 acres.

The Country Seat is one of the most elegant in this country, having been planned by the deceased expressly for his own use and without regard to cost. The Mansion is a spacious edifice, built of stone laid in cement, and constructed in the most approved manner for a gentleman's residence, with broad halls, large dining and drawing-rooms, study, and conservatories; marble mantels and grates throughout; speaking tubes, bells, furnaces, &c. On the second floor there are six, and on the third floor four chambers with all necessary closets, pantries and presses. On the basement floor is a commodious kitchen and laundry, supplied with water; larder, store-room, servants' hall, school-room, milk-room, &c., with every desirable appurtenance. Well, cisterns, and ice-house near by.

The outbuildings consist of two cottages, (one a handsome Gothic building,) barns, carriage-house, stables, cider-mill, &c.

The grounds near the house are laid out in a highly ornamental style, with an abundance of rare shrubs, deciduous and evergreen trees, tastefully grouped, and in full growth. The garden is an extensive and excellent one, is traversed by a never failing stream of water, and ornamented with rare plants of every description.

The fruits, which comprise every variety known in this climate, are in full bearing, and of the best quality.

It is proposed to so divide the lands as to sell the buildings and about 40 acres in one parcel, and the balance of the eighty acres in two or three building plots.

The portion known as the Farm, and consisting of about 120 acres, comprises orchards, meadow, and tillable land, and will be divided into parcels of ten or twenty acres each, in such a manner as to make several first class building sites.

This property is situated within 16 miles of the City Hall, New-York, one-half mile from the Pelham, and one and a half miles from the Mount Vernon Depôts of the New-Haven Railroad, at either of which persons may be found to direct visitors to the place. Cars leave the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. daily, for Mount Vernon, (where vehicles may at all times be obtained,) at 6:05 and 10:45 A. M., and 1:30, 3:35, 6:35 and 7:15 P. M., and return at 5:55, 7:14, 8:05 and 9:37 A. M., and 4:35 and 6:54 P. M. Trains for Pelham leave at 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5:15 P.M., and return at 5:53 and 7:10 A. M., and 4:34 P. M.

Visitors are requested to apply at the entrance gate on the road from Pelham to East Chester.

For a descriptive map, or any other information in the premises, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

Sale positive, to close the estate.

FUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No 86 Nassau-st., near Fulton, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, about $10,000 worth of superior cabinet-made furniture, comprising a general assortment of first-class cabinet-made furniture, embracing every article in the line, being a collection from several of the best manufacturers in the City, upon which advances have been made during the dull season. This sale is particularly worthy the attention of the trade, housekeepers and parties residing out of the City, as there will be sold rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and enameled furniture, suitable for parlors, library, chamber and dining rooms and halls. Also, a large lot of French plate pier glasses and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, silver plated ware, glass and china ware, toilet sets, cutlery, fancy articles, hair and spring mattresses, palliasses, &c., and a quantity of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau st., large sale of rich and fashionable rosewood, oak, mahogany, and walnut furniture, piano-fortes, French plate mantel and pier glasses, oil-paintings, cut glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c., consisting in part of 8 superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, by some of the best City makers; 12 suites of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel and plush, a part of which are of solid rosewood, beautifully carved; splendid carved étagères, with mirror front and backs, which for style and finish are equal to any ever made in this City; marble-top centre tables, richly carved on the solid wood, a very superior article; pier and sofa do. do.; 14 secretary bookcases; 16 library bookcases; 24 extension dining-tables, of oak, walnut and mahogany; dining-room chairs in every variety of style; sofas; tête à-têtes; lounges; easy and arm chairs; spring seat parlor chairs; 50 rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; commodes; wardrobes; hair mattresses; palliasses; enameled cottage sets, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.
Salesroom No. 349 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE SALE—OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of a Hair-Dressing Saloon, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock.

BOARDING HOUSE FURNITURE—At No. 130 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, &c.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOTEL FURNITURE—At 10 o'clock, on the premises corner Hicks and Montague sts., Brooklyn, all the furniture of the "Pierrepont House," consisting of 40 suites of parlor furniture, large French plate pier and mantel glasses, tapestry, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, a large assortment of chamber and dining-room furniture, 1 Chickering piano-forte, silver-plated, China and glass ware, copper cooking utensils, table and bed linen, wines, liquors, stores, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues ready at salesroom on Friday.

EXTRA AUCTION SALE—OF PROMISCUOUS GOODS—THIS MORNING, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John. By invoices—Furniture in large variety. Also, carpeting from importers, oil-paintings and mirrors, mattresses and beds, China and glass ware, gold and silver watches, silver-plated ware, jewelry and fancy goods, Canton silk shawls, chemisettes, gloves, &c., &c., window shades and engravings, Havana and domestic cigars, model ship and tin toilet ware, vases and bisque figures, office desks, chairs, &c., basket work, pencils, &c., files, portable desks, &c.

Notwithstanding the season, the sales will and must be effected. Shipments well prepared at small charges.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT PHILADELPHIA—COAL LANDS, &c., of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Luzerne County, Pa., 3 miles northward of Wilkesbarre. On TUESDAY, Sept. 16, 1856, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by order of STANLEY WOODWARD, Agent for the Company, under authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 2, 1856, all those 7 tracts of land, containing over 660 acres, situated in Plains Township, Luzerne County, Pa., fronting on the Susquehanna River, and bounded by lands of [illegible] K. Price, John Searle, W. H. Sperling, J. Stark, H. M. Fuller, and by the canal and several public roads, according to a survey made in 1854, by H. Colt, D. S., Luzerne County. On tract No. 2 is a new engine and shaft already erected, and driven through 3 veins of good coal. These improvements would enable a party purchasing to commence operations immediately, on a large scale. The opening being on the bank of the canal the expense of loading boats will be, consequently, very small. With these facilities, at least 500 tons per day can be lifted from the mines and placed in boats ready for market. The Northern Extension of the North Branch Canal is now nearly completed, which will open an entirely new market for the mineral wealth of the Wyoming Valley, and the extremely eligible situation of these lands will render them among the first to enjoy its advantages. It should be mentioned also, that the large Pittstown vein is still to be reached, varying in thickness from 14 to 30 feet. Shaft 30 feet deep, and 10 by 9½ feet wide, to a 10-foot vein of coal. Also, engine, 60-horse power, engine house, hoisting apparatus, &c., entirely new. Also, a basin for the boats when loading. Contemplated Railroad will run through lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, to Nanticoke and Scranton. A full description of the whole property, and a lithographic plan from Mr. Colt's survey, giving the exact boundaries, distances, courses, &c., may be had at the auction rooms of Messrs. BANGS, BROTHERS & CO., and of Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., New-York. Sale absolute, without any reserve or limitation. Terms and further particulars at sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 67 and 69 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—On THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, being the stock of a first class cabinet manufacturer, removed to the salesroom, and to be sold peremptorily by order of mortgagee, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites covered in rich brocatel and plush, 10 tête à têtes, rockers, Voltaire and sweep back parlor chairs, 6 Turkish chairs covered in rich fancy coverings, 1 elaborately carved music cabinet and writing secretary wardrobes, rosewood armoire lined with satin wood, 15 enameled chamber suites plain and with marble tops, book cases, secretaries, wardrobes, oak, mahogany, rosewood and walnut chamber furniture in great variety.

Also a variety of plain furniture, new and second hand, with which the sale will commence, altogether forming the richest collection offered at auction this season.

Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to view the stock previous to purchasing elsewhere.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, West-Chester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depôt at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade-trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country-seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of 30 first quality French plate pier and mantel mirrors of the latest and most fashionable styles of richly ornamented frames and first quality plate; also about 40 oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames; also 3 rolls of ingrain carpets, matting, table cloths, counterpanes, clocks, &c.; also an entire invoice of rich French china, tea ware, cut glass, do. vases, motto cups, toilet sets, &c., the whole for positive sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, viz.: one elaborately carved-leg pearl and inlaid plate 7¼ octave piano, made by W. Lindeman & Son, of New-York, and cost $650; one made by F. C. Fraser, been in use about 2 years; also 3 second-hand pianos, of good tone and finish; also 20 piano stools, covered in plush and hair cloth; also 20 office desks, tables, &c.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES.—Will be sold THIS DAY, Aug. 27, at the corner of West Broadway and Duane-st., at 10 o'clock, the whole stock of drugs in said store, being a complete assortment of good drugs; also the fixtures of the store, and in lots convenient to the purchasers.

GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER, Auctioneers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S second regular Fall Trade Sale will take place on THURSDAY, 28th Aug., at 10 o'clock, at his auction room No. 216 Pearl-st. The assortment is good and well worthy the attention of the trade. Full particulars in catalogues, which are now ready.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.—At auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade, without reserve, for cash.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5, $10.—ANY ONE WISHING TO MAKE A GOOD LIVING WITH LITTLE TROUBLE.—The advertiser, having had thirty years' experience in the making of soap of all kinds, being in possession of a valuable chemical secret, will, on the receipt of $5, send, by return of mail, a receipt for making "Extra Family Soap," to cost not over 2¼ cents per pound. Can be made in any small room, in an ordinary dinner pot. On the receipt of $10, I will send six recipes for making as many fancy soaps. There are some six factories making this "Extra Family Soap," and are making rapid fortunes. Address Dr. GUILLIAME LA FONTE, care of JNO. N. NEWHOUSE, No. 186 Bowery, New-York.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 81 John-st.

FOR SALE—Stock of coal and wood in a yard doing a first-rate business with a feed store attached, and an unexpired lease of eight years. Reason for selling made known upon application. Possession given immediately, or retained until the 1st of November. Address, by letter, W. H. L. & S., No. 530 Hudson-street Post-Office, or inquire on the premises, No. 569 9th-av.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a Confectionery Store and Ladies' Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon. The store is located on one of the best avenues for business and is fitted up in nice style. Good and satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Inquire at No. 90 Avenue D.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and nearly three years' lease of a tailor's store on Broadway. Also a three-story and attic brick house with modern improvements, with a lot of household furniture; and a lot of land situated on 4th-av. and 84th-st. Apply to R. HOWARD, No. 13 Nassau Bank.

FOR SALE—The patent-right, machinery and fixtures of J. A. CONOVER'S KINDLING WOOD MACHINERY, for Hudson County, N. J., now located at Jersey City. All in good order and ready for use. Apply at No. 129 Amos st., New-York.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A capital of $2,500 or $3,000 will purchase a business in which there is but little competition, and which can be made to pay about $2,500 yearly. Address, with real name, Box No. 2,200 New-York Post-Office.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS OR SPECULATORS.—Any one who can dispose of $200 will hear something to his advantage. Address F. G. H., *Times* office. Real name and address will only be attended to.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two run French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 499 Water-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30 inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 19 Wall-st.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Sunday evening last in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a white and brown setter DOG; answers to the name of Tomy. Any person returning him to No. 97 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. will receive the above reward and no questions asked. W. J. LOWERRE.

WATCH LOST—In coming from Piermont to Hanover-square, an enameled-back small gold watch, with chain and locket attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to the Captain of the steamboat J. P. Smith, foot of Chambers st., or to No. 199 Pearl st., New-York.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. [illegible] MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in order to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market [illegible].

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—On the south side of 35th-st., near 6th-av., two first-class four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, 25 feet front, finished last May and now ready to be occupied; built in the most substantial manner and finished in elegant style. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to GEO. J. HAMILTON.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable, and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 11 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, but 2 years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 300 yards from depôt, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered; can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. R. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 90 acres, in the town of Yonkers, within 2½ miles of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, one mile from Hunt's Bridge, and 2½ from Williams Bridge, and 1½ miles from Van Cortland's Mills. The farm is in good order and in a high state of cultivation and well stocked with the best selected fruit trees. It will be sold in the whole or in part to suit purchasers. There are fine building sites on the land, and it is capable of division to suit a company of gentlemen desiring a Summer country residence. It is within a few minutes ride of four railroad depôts. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. EDWARD CROMWELL.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Goldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 201 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—Containing 12 acres, centrally situated on a ridge commanding a fine view of the village, water, railroad, and surrounding country, and very convenient to the depôt. Four acres of the premises, on the north side, are covered with wood the whole depth of the lot. This site possesses more than ordinary attractions from its location and elevation. It will be sold together or in lots of 4 acres if desired. Inquire of the subscriber, at his residence, JASON CRANE.

FOR SALE—A very desirable country residence situated on the Housatonic Railroad a few miles from the City of Bridgeport, Conn. The house is nearly new—containing 7 rooms and 4 chambers. There are about 7 acres of good land, with an abundance of fruit and 2 good springs of pure water. There is also a good barn and stable, and the situation is pleasant and healthy. Price $2,100, terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A well furnished house in good order, with about half an acre of land attached. It will be let for one year, or until the first of April next. Rent $450. Apply to F. C. CANTINE, attorney at law, No. 35 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, or to JAS. F. McGOWAN, at North Orange.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of a good mill, four dwelling houses, and 600 acres heavily-timbered land, with an extensive water power, 80 miles from New-York City. Inquire of J. M. MILLER, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

$7,500.—FOR SALE—One of the fifteen first-class high-stoop houses in 48th-st., between 5th av. and Broadway; house 20x50, with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLEY.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

COTTAGE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—In a desirable street near City Hall, lot 25 by 100, house 22 by 30, and two-story extension 12 by 16, finished in modern style, with all the improvements. Price, $7,000. One-half on mortgage. Principals only will address Box No. 2,812, New-York Post-Office.

LEASE FOR SALE OR HOUSE TO LET.—House nearly new, four-story brick, with stoop; the gas and water to fourth floor. Suitable for business or boarders. Lease 6½ years, or rent $850 a year. Apply on the premises No. 54 Great Jones-st., between Bowery and Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a good country residence and farm of 40 to 100 acres, two fine three story houses, with stores, in the city of Brooklyn, Nos. 11 and 13 South 7th-st., near the Peck-slip Ferry. Address or inquire of the owner on the premises or D. N. TUCKER, Merchant Tailor, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

LAND FOR SALE.—5,000 acres of choice farming lands in the State of Iowa will be sold for dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, or clothing, or cash, at low rates. Apply at the office of JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 63 Liberty-st., corner Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, house and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and is complete order; also, some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 53d-st., must be sold. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—In the vicinity of the Packer Institute. To rent a comfortable furnished house; also, board for a family—three rooms required. Address Box No. 3,684 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE—A country place of about five acres of land, with good house, suitable for Winter as well as Summer residence, stable, carriage house, &c.; with shade trees. If on a Railroad not further than ten or fifteen miles; if not, must be within ten miles of the City and easy of access at all times. Address H., Box No. 2,588.

WANTED TO RENT—The lower part of a house containing 3 or 4 rooms between 4th and 10th sts., near to the 3d-av., where only one family occupies the remainder. Address stating terms and locality, to W. SIMPSON, *Daily Times* Office. Reference given if required.

LAND WANTED.—From six to eight acres of good loam soil on the Sound, or on a hill near the Sound, between Astoria and Huntington, not over half a mile from a village free from marshes. Price not over $100 an acre. Address A. A. RAVENSWOOD, Long Island.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY.—The three-story brick house in Erie-street, No. 150, situated in an excellent neighborhood, having gas fixtures and very convenient. A line of stages to the ferry pass the door continually. Possession given immediately. Rent $350. Inquire of E. M. COLES, office, corner of South 4th-st. and Jersey-av.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large English basement house, No. 142 West 36th-st., just put in complete order, suitable for a first-class boarding house. First and second floors have three parlors each, with all the modern improvements, together with chandeliers. Rent low. Apply, at No. 240 Washington-st., of C. SIERCK & CO.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome four-story brown-fronted English basement house, with all the modern improvements. The furniture is nearly new and in good condition; will be sold at a bargain. Rent only $700. Address D. E. G., at this office, or apply at No. 319 West 35th-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN ELEVENTH-STREET—Near 6th av., furnished or unfurnished; also two small three-story brick dwellings in good location and neighborhood; rent of the latter $325 each. Apply to J. BULL, No. 25 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET.—The large five-story house, or hotel, on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway; also, the three-story house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000; also, the three-story house No. 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-st.—$600; all in first-rate order. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 159 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A new Cottage, ornamented with six lots of ground, grape-vines, fruit trees, &c., eligibly situated on Pacific-st., near Clove-road, genteel neighborhood, convenient to Fulton av. cars, suitable for a small family, florist or gardener. Cheap rent. Inquire of Dr. LAWRENCE, No. 246 Delancey-st.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET—A pleasantly-situated and commodious house, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of an hour from the City, by rail, and only 5 minutes' walk from the depôt. Possession given immediately. Address C. V., Times Office.

THREE STORIES TO LET CHEAP—Under the Fourth District Court house, corner 30th-st., and 4th-av.; one is a corner and has a fine saloon under, to be let together or separate. Apply to SILLICK & BUCK, 30th-st., near 4th-av.

TO LAWYERS.—Desk room, with use of fine library, fires, &c., in an eligible situation in Wall-st., will be given at a nominal rent, to a reputable young lawyer, willing to render some professional aid to the present occupants. Address, with real name, &c., Box No. 1,313 Post-Office.

THE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of store No. 64 Cortlandt-st. Apply to BRIDGES & BROTHERS, on the premises.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few [illegible] offices now ready to rent at No. 56 Pine-st., over the [illegible] and Traders' Exchange. They can be had at a low rent to good tenants [illegible] throughout the building. Any person [illegible] can be accommodated [illegible] between 10 and 3 o'clock [illegible] the day at No. 356 Water-st.

J. B. HOAGLAND, Secretary.

TO LET—A very desirable three-story brick house in Bleecker, between High and Henry sts. A part or all of the furniture can be had very low, if desired; can also be had on a lease, if preferred. Location only ten minutes from either Wall-st. or South ferries. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER.—A few choice rooms still to be had in the Depot Building corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the power is steady, and the tenants hear them. Inquire of E. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 280 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slip.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and dry rooms, in a new building in Centre-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 16 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 12 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KISSAM & CO., No. 42 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 20th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be [illegible] and the whole to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. [illegible] For composition [illegible] work, per 1,000 [illegible] plates, if [illegible] from new type [illegible] for the [illegible] copies, per [illegible] good paper [illegible] prices [illegible] and to be addressed to the [illegible] Grand Lodge of the United States, [illegible] to the care of the undersigned, and to be handed on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.

JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (U. S.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail, accurately defining the style and character of engine and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with their tenders.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. P. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE,
ROTUNDA, PARK, Aug. 27, 1856.

TO CARPENTERS, MASONS AND IRON WORKERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office till Friday, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing materials and doing Carpenter's, Mason's and Iron work for House of Detention on Randall's Island, East River. The plans can be seen at this Office, where printed specifications may be procured. Separate proposals must be made, for each description of work, by parties engaged in the mechanical branch of business for which they propose, with the signatures of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. No assignment or transfer of the contract will be allowed. Contractors to name time necessary to complete work. The Governors reserve the right to reject any and all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Department.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords good seasoned Virginia pine wood, at their wood yard between New-York and Poughkeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.

STRONG & SMITH, No. 45 Broad-st., New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.
	ALSO,		
Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wag'n Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Sledging Kegs,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	[illegible]
	ALSO,		
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,		Plain Grindstones,
Lard Oils,	German Steel,		Hardware Papers,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,		Manila Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,		Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Shoe' Brass,		Bellows Nails.

For sale at low rates by
DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 65 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED.—A Steam Engine of about 8-horse power, with a double-flue boiler suitable for the engine. Any one that has an engine nearly new and in good order, can find a purchaser by addressing P. F., care of W. A. Corbison, No. 126 William-st., New-York.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers with appurtenances complete, from 16 inches diameter, having 19 4-foot tubes, to 36 inches diameter, having 61 8-foot tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES—Lamp Manufacturers and others not doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and lacquering, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by E. D'HEURSUSE, No. 237 [illegible].

RAILROAD IRON.—800 tons Erie pattern, 56 and 58 pounds weight, now in port, on shipboard, and for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 72 Wall-st., near Broadway.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 32 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A splendid light wagon, nearly new and has been but little used, in perfect order; was made for $140. Will be sold for $75. Can be seen at LOCKWOOD'S carriage factory, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem.

HORSE, CART, AND HARNESS WANTED.—Any one having one for sale can reply by letter, Box No. 1,789.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—Sixteen hands high, five years old last May. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 89 Bank-st., near 5th-av.

CUT THIS OUT.—Casters, Britannia Ware, Spoons, &c., silver-plated and finished in a superior manner, at the silver-plating and gilding office No. 5 Catherine-st., up No. 5, up stairs. N. B.—Old ware replated equal to new, also, plain and ornamental signs made to order.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

ARMSTRONG, BROTHERS & CO., No. 8 WALL-ST. ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING July 31, 1856.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER. [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS. [illegible]

ASSETS. [illegible]

LOSSES UNPAID, [illegible]

[illegible]

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, JOHN P. YELVERTON, MILLARD FILLMORE, WM. J. BUNKER, DAVID HOADLEY, SAM'L M. CORNELL, WILLIAM V. BRADY, SAM'L E. SPROULLS, HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOHN M. STEWART, ROBT. H. McCURDY, HAMLIN BLAKE, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ALFRED EDWARDS, WILLIAM BETTS, LUCIUS ROBINSON, ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, WILLIAM MOORE, CHARLES J. STEDMAN, JOHN H. SWIFT, CEPHAS H. NORTON, RICHARD PATRICK, JOHN P. TREADWELL, JOSEPH BLUNT, EZRA WHEELER, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WILLIAM H. POPHAM, JONATHAN MILLER, LYCURGUS EDGERTON, ABRAHAM BININGER, W. SMITH BROWN, JOHN WADSWORTH, GEORGE S. CLARK, WILLIAM E. DODGE, GEORGE S. COE.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds issued by the State of California, in payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in said State, and to indemnify the State, for which an appropriation was made by Act of Congress, approved [illegible], and for which further provision was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 18, 1856, that said Bonds (known as the "War Bonds of the State of California,") with the Coupons attached, must be presented to the Commissioners appointed by the State of California, to the same, at their office in the City of Washington, on or before the first day of September next, after which date all interest on said Bonds will be stopped.

JAMES W. DENVER, SAMUEL B. SMITH, Commissioners California War Debt. A. J. F. PHELAN, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. [illegible], 1856.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—[illegible] City of Muscatine Bonds, 10 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company. [illegible] City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company. [illegible] City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. [illegible] City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes. The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

LOAN OF $850,000 ON ASSESSMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller at his office, No. 1 Hall of Records, until SATURDAY, the [illegible], at 2 o'clock P. M., for a loan of [illegible]. ASSESSMENT BONDS FOR FIVE YEARS, in sums not less than $1,000 will be issued for the said loan, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly; interest to commence from the date of the deposit with the City Chamberlain. Bids will be received for $1,000 and upwards. The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any bids which are not, in his judgment, advantageous to the interests of the City. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Aug. 19, 1856.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 25th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract proposed and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depots of the former Company as are situated at and between Cleveland and Grafton. By order of the Board. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, surveyor of BRADFORD & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 18, 1854, maturing 20 years thereafter. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 31, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. [illegible] LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856. W. E. CULVER.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an equal mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors. New-York, Oct. 16, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House.)—New-York, June 20, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that [illegible] of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be strictly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is expressly prohibited from receiving any envelope containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That the Tax for the year 1856 was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 5th day of August, 1856, at 5 minutes before 6 o'clock P. M. The rate, [illegible]. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next. Tax-payers are requested to refer to the published notice, which I shall by consequence strictly adhere to. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$150,000.—MONEY TO LOAN.—On every description of [illegible], diamonds, watches, jewelry [illegible] Great Bargains in watches, jewelry, [illegible] and oil-paintings, No. 32 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Apply to FRANK EVERSON, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—No. 34 EXCHANGE PLACE, New-York, Aug. 26, 1856.—The Coupons of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, due on the 1st September, will be paid on and after that day at this office. GEO. F. FITCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale [illegible] Coupon bonds of this Company, (into stock) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first day of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, [illegible] 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to [illegible] must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. [illegible], 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. KAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 2, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON & LEXINGTON R. R. Co., COVINGTON, Ky., Aug. 22, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of September, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents., and the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's first and second mortgage bonds, 8 and 7 per cents., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons. Signed, S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—New-York, Aug. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo. C. E. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms. JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: JOSEPH WALKER, WILLIAM F. MOTT, JOHN HALSEY, EDWARD WOOD, ROBT. L. CASE, WM. DENNISTOUN, WM. H. HUSSEY, EDMUND W. CORLIES, EDWARD WILLETS, CHAS. E. PARKER, JOHN D. WARREN, CHAS. ELY, WM. M. ABBATT, WM. BIRDSALL, Jr., EDWD. MERRITT, SMITH LAWRENCE, HENRY BARROW, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, EDWD. HAIGHT, R. B. WHITLOCK, JAMES G. GARNER, SAMUEL C. PAXSON, RICHARD F. BRUFF, D. CROMWELL, S. T. VALENTINE, E. J. DONNELL, JOHN R. WILLIS, GEORGE H. BEYER, ROBT. L. MURRAY, DAVID R. KEELER, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, EDWARD CROMWELL, L. S. WYMAN, MATTHEW MITCHELL, JOHN ALLEN, GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck. The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MALLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain G. P. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson	[illegible]	Pittsfield	[illegible]
Claverack	[illegible]	Cheshire	[illegible]
Hollowville	[illegible]	South Adams	[illegible]
Ghent	[illegible]	North Adams	[illegible]
Chatham 4 Corners	[illegible]	Dalton	[illegible]
East Chatham	[illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]
Canaan	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Lebanon Springs	[illegible]	Becket	[illegible]
Edwards	[illegible]	Chester Factory	[illegible]
State Line	[illegible]	Huntington	[illegible]
West Stockbridge	[illegible]	Russell	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Westfield	[illegible]
Shaker Village	[illegible]		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East. The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE OCEAN PORT:		
Tuesday, Aug. 26	4	P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26	11½	A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 27	2	P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27	6	A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 28	2	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 28	7	A. M.
Friday, Aug. 29	3	P. M.	Friday, Aug. 29	7½	A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 30	3½	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30	8	A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31	8	A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30	7½	P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31	6	P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31	4	P. M.
Monday, Sept. 1	3½	P. M.	Monday, Sept. 1	7½	A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 2	3½	P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 2	8½	A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country. This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE RED BANK:		
Thursday, Aug. 21	7½	A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 21	11½	A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22	8	A. M.	Friday, Aug. 22	12	M.
Saturday, Aug. 23	1	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23	5½	P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 24	8	A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 24	3½	P. M.
Monday, Aug. 25	10	A. M.	Monday, Aug. 25	3½	P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26	11	A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26	3½	P. M.
Wedn'sd'y, Aug. 27	12	M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27	4	P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 28	1	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 28	5	P. M.
Friday, Aug. 29	7½	A. M.	Friday, Aug. 29	5½	P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 30	3½	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30	6½	P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31	8	A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31	4	P. M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NORWALK, Capt. C. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for trip to Coney Island and back to New-York, twenty-five cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring-sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, 203 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION. By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the City, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a good bargain is offered. Address W. W., Times office.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, No. 28 Canal-st.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new. S. L. OSBORN, Mason and Builder, No. 167 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1:30 P. M.

At 3 P. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 9:30 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 9:30 P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada. A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS. 6:40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11:15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12:45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1:30 P. M.

8:10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3:30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad: Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8:30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8:15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4:30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4:00 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through. W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain overnight at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europe* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, New-York. J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD NOTICE.—Fare to Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62. The Express Trains between New-York and Albany will resume their regular trips as follows: 6:40 A. M. Express train will leave New-York on Friday the 29th instant. 8:10 A. M. Mail train running regular. 3:30 P. M. Express train will leave New-York for Albany on Thursday the 28th instant.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY.

8:30 A. M. Express train on Friday the 29th instant. 9:15 A. M. Mail train running regular. 4:30 P. M. Express train on Thursday the 28th instant.

The road is repaired and in good order. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:[illegible] P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 6 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland at 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:18 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:07 P. M., and leave Providence at 6:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st. station. Baggage checked through.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS NOT EXPLOSIVE. SECURED BY PATENTS. KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.

$4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rape-seed oil, $12 of whale oil, $26 47 of sperm oil, and $29 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and sylvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 60 Beaver-st.

PAINT ONE CENT PER POUND.—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 118 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can afford supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES E. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by R. APPLETON & CO., Agents, No. 165 Washington-st.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company. Agent, A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool. Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang. ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston.....Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, COMSTOCK Commander, will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the banks north of 42° until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

The steamship ERICSSON, Lowber, will succeed the BALTIC and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin.....75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 18.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon.....$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon.....110
In Second Cabin.....60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All Letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 4.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW.....Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH, Tuesday, 2d September, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The steamship ETNA, 3,000 tons burden, W. MILLER, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst. Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fees, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to 25 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to 25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	2 00 to 65 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to 8 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to 50 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to 5 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to 20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings	2 50 to 20 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 8 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-Monnaies	1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	3 00 to 15 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to 10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to 40 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

TO WATCH IMPORTERS.—M. T. LEVITT, of the firm of J. & M. T. Levitt, chronometer and watch manufacturers to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, London, offers his services to those gentlemen in the trade who may wish to enter into arrangements with him for a supply of their watches and movements. As the period of his stay is limited, prompt attention to this notice is respectfully solicited. Apply for M. T. LEVITT, at R. & P. Lawrence's, No. 75 John-st.

J. & M. T. LEVITT are nephews and successors of Morris Tobias, No. 31 Minories, London, and are sole manufacturers of all watches and chronometers bearing that name.

COAL.

COAL.—On hand, and constantly receiving from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-heath and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WESTERN COUNTY BONDS AND STOCKS WANTED.—In exchange for lands and part cash, and also, very desirable and productive real estate in Brooklyn. Address Post-Office Box No. 1,5[illegible].

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES. This Balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for inflamed eye-lids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising: first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, DEVIS & CO., No. [illegible]; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. [illegible]; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper and case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had, wholesale and retail, of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel "a little himself again."

SURE CURE—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhœa, and a certain description of Nervous Debility.

Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has been concealed in the system, or has strayed by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 25 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; all their diseases and weakness; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 32 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 8 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Democrat*, *Day Book*, &c.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings; addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 25 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., office No. 602 Houston-st., near Wooster; hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. (Sunday excepted.) Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience attending their cure. In stricture, from its first or incipient to its most advanced and distressing stages, also in seminal weakness, &c., he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines, or restriction from business. Consultations strictly confidential. Private room for waiting.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS.—Dr. *TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT* can now be obtained in paper boxes and prepared corks, warranted not to leak in three years. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL. Nos. [illegible] PEARL-ST. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 2[illegible] to No. [illegible] Washington-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, ANTHONY G. BROWN and JOHN A. ELDRIDGE, Trustees, &c., vs. [illegible] THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible] N. Y.—In pursuance of a decretal order made in the above entitled action, and bearing date [illegible] April, A. D. 1856, I, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court to execute the said order, shall sell at public auction, at the [illegible] in the County of Franklin, and State of New-York, on the 9th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular, the mortgaged premises and property mentioned in said decree, in one parcel, and subject to any rights which James Savage, John Joshua Brewster [illegible] George R. Seymour have therein, as Trustees for the holders of Bonds known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars. The said mortgaged premises and property are described as said decree as follows:

The several mortgaged premises are situate in the Counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton, and within the bounds of the several towns in the said respective counties through which the Northern Railroad has been located and constructed [illegible] of the Northern Railroad Company [illegible] and all amendments thereto, viz.: The towns of Ogdensburg, Lisbon, [illegible], Norfolk, Stockholm, and Lawrence, in the County of St. Lawrence; the towns of Moira, Bangor, Malone, Burke and Chateaugay, in the County of Franklin; the towns of Clinton, Ellenburg, Chazy, Mooers and Champlain, in the County of Clinton. The said Railroad extending from Lake Champlain, and including within its eastern terminus what is known as Rouse's Point Bridge, Pier or Crossing, or so much thereof as has been constructed by the defendants under the act entitled "An act authorizing the Northern Railroad Company to extend its pier at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain," passed [illegible] 1851, and also including the Champlain branch of said road, to the River St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, a distance of about one hundred and seventeen miles, as located and constructed in the aforesaid towns in the Counties of Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence, and said premises and property mortgaged are described in said mortgages, without reference to any schedule thereunto annexed, describing more minutely the property mortgaged as follows: the said description extending down to the date of the execution of said mortgages:

"The Railroad of the Northern Railroad Company, constructed or to be constructed—the same being one hundred and seven [illegible] miles in length, extending from Lake Champlain to Ogdensburg, together with the franchise of the said Company, and all of its rights [illegible], bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and real estate, buildings, and fixtures of every kind and description now owned by the said Company, or which shall hereafter be owned by them, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for Railway, Depots, or Stations, with all the buildings standing on or hereafter to be erected thereon, and all real estate now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, together with all the locomotives, engines, and tenders, passenger cars, freight cars, and all other cars, and shops, tools and machinery, and all other personal property whatsoever of every name and nature, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to the said Railroad of the said Company, now constructed or to be constructed."

The sale will include the following:

Comprising the several articles of personal property owned by the Northern Railroad Company, covered by the two mortgages to the plaintiffs, or one of them, and which is directed in the foregoing judgment and decree to be sold by the Referee, and claimed in the complaint as not being affected or covered by the mortgage to Savage, Brewster and Seymour:

First.—The steamer *Boston*, her engines, boilers, boats, tackle, apparel and furniture; a claim and demand against GEORGE PARISH, for taking and converting the same.

Second.—The boats and vessels comprising what is known as the "Ogdensburg Railroad Line," of Canal Boats on Lake Champlain, and consisting of the following named Canal boats, barges and schooners, with their tackle and their sails, rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture: The *Buckeye*, *La Grange*, [illegible], *Rock Bayou*, *Michigan*, *St. Lawrence*, [illegible], *Oswego*, *Champlain*, *Seri*, and *Ausable*.

Third.—All the household furniture and hotel furniture contained in, and appertaining to, the hotel known as the "Station House Hotel," at Rouse's Point, in the county of Clinton, in the State of New-York.

Fourth.—A certain bond executed by JOHN B. CRAWFORD and PHILO CHAMBERLIN, to WILLIAM T. [illegible], of Boston, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1851, [illegible] condition for the repayment, within five years from the date, of all sum or sums of money which should from time to time be loaned or advanced by said WILLIAM T. [illegible] to said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN, with semi-annual interest, and further conditioned that said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN would secure the payment of said money by mortgage upon any steam Propellers that should be acquired thereafter be owned, by said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN, and by the transfer of policies of insurance thereon, which bond belonged to the Northern Railroad Company on the 7th day of April, 1854, and there was then due or owing and unpaid thereon, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with interest thereon, from the 16th day of December, A. D. 1853.

Also, a claim against GEORGE H. DUNBAR and JOHN P. PUTNAM, for the said Bond, which is in their possession and claimed by them.

Dated at OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1856. WM. C. BROWN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTY-NINTH STREET from the Second-av. to the [illegible], from the First-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. [illegible] Second-av., to the 12th av., [illegible] to the East River, in the said City of New-York, [illegible] act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York entitled "An act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1813.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation. Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JAMES W. TUCKER and ALBERT G. WHITTEMORE, plaintiffs, against HENRY ARNOLD and JOHN DOE, (the latter a fictitious name,) composing the firm of ARNOLD & CO., defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York; a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 299 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, May 12, 1856.

FANCHER & SAGER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in said office Aug. 26, 1856. FANCHER & SAGER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—Suffolk County.—DAVID SMITH and MARY SMITH his wife, against JOSEPH CUFFEE and HANNAH JANE CUFFEE his wife, Peter Cuffee, Paulina Cuffee, Vincent Cuffee and Purdy Cuffee.—Summons for relief.—To each and all the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20, 1856.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ELLIOTT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of [illegible] MEEKER, No. 16 South 7th-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated May 7, 1856.

MARY ELLIOTT, HERVEY G. LAW, THOMAS GIBBONS, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 204 Delancey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1856. MARY YOUNG, Executrix.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAMILTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. [illegible]. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. [illegible] Broadway, respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, [illegible] with the valuable overstring scale, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received the First Premiums [illegible] competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to [illegible] RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers, [illegible] No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, [illegible] assortment of instruments may be found [illegible] manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED OBLIQUE SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle. [illegible]

GREAT BARGAINS.—A CARVED PIANO [illegible] Piano [illegible] pianos of different makers, [illegible] T. S. CHAMBERS, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Waverley.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible] Western dealers [illegible] supply of [illegible] of the card [illegible] of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 [illegible], opposite Astor House.

PRESIDENTIAL MISCELLANY.

[illegible]

A correspondent of the Boston *Telegraph*, writing from Concord, N. H., on the 23d inst., says that a large meeting was held in that city, on the evening previous, of those who had hitherto acted with the Democratic Party. The call was signed by over 150 Democrats, embracing many of the prominent members of the party. A Democratic Fremont Club was organized at the meeting. A rousing Fremont meeting was also held at Ipswich, N. H., on Thursday evening last. New-Hampshire is considered safe for Republicanism by a very large majority.

The Thomaston (Me.) *Journal* states that a person having engravings of the Presidential candidates for sale, mentioned the circumstance of his having gone up to Orono, to dispose of some of them there. In a short time he retailed out all he had there of FREMONT, (150)—while he had a call for but one of BUCHANAN, and for none of FILLMORE. Orono has been a Democratic town, hitherto, we understand.

The Lowell *Citizen* says:

"The Fillmore Americans met in Boston, Wednesday evening, and formed the nucleus for the new 'National' American State Council. The qualification for a member of the new party is, that he shall be 21 years of age, and a native-born American. *No restrictions are made as to Catholicism*. This shows how much their cry about FREMONT's Catholicism is worth."

Last Monday evening one of the grandest meetings ever assembled in Maine, was held at Pittston by the friends of FREMONT and Freedom. About 500 persons were expected, but to the surprise of many, when the meeting was called to order, not less than [illegible] persons appeared before the stand full of enthusiasm.

[illegible] County, Iowa, gave a majority of [illegible] for the Fremont ticket; while Fremont County, on the Missouri border, is reported to have given a majority the other way.

Among the journals recently converted to the Fremont cause, we notice the Johnstown (Pa.) *Tribune*, lately for FILLMORE; and the Plymouth *Advertiser*, Huron County, N. Y., formerly neutral.

Preparations are being made for the reception of at least twenty-five thousand persons at the Fremont Barbecue, at Mac's Grove, Needham, to take place on the 28th inst.

Hon. WM. D. KELLY has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District in Pennsylvania.

A Fremont Club has been formed in the Sixth Ward of Detroit, called the "Sixth Ward Buck Hunters."

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

Consolidated Republicans.

The Republican Association of the Eighteenth Ward and the Republican Ward Fremont Club were consolidated on Monday evening, and chose HOMER FRANKLIN, President; S. V. BAGLEY, HENRY BREWSTER, BENJAMIN WARREN, and WILLIAM D. CHASE, Vice-Presidents; RICHARD WYNKOOP, and WILLIAM [illegible], Secretaries; WILLIAM E. STEVENS, Treasurer. The Delegation to the Central Committee remains unchanged. The Executive Committee of the old Association, so far as it had been filled up, was adopted by the new Association. A new name was adopted—the "Eighteenth Ward Fremont Republican Association."

Very Sharp.

An exhibition of the "manly art of self-defence" took place at the Shakspeare Hotel on Monday night, at which one of the Chief's Aids, who was present on the look-out for pickpockets, was relieved of his gold watch and considerable "spare change" by some of the gentlemen in whose welfare he was taking so much interest.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

At the usual daily meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday, the following cases were reported upon by the Health Officer, for the final action of the Board:

Brig [illegible], arrived from Ponce, Porto Rico, on [illegible] inst., with cargo of sugar and molasses, all hands on board reported well, on arrival and during passage. Allowed to lighter her cargo and send it to the city, after the expiration of five days from date of arrival.

Brig [illegible], arrived from St. Jago de Cuba on the [illegible] inst., with cargo of sugar. One man died on the passage of consumption, remainder of the crew reported in good health. She was ordered to be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated, and cargo was ordered to be lightered and sent to the City, after a detention of fifteen days from date of arrival.

[illegible] *Eastern Belle* arrived at Ponce, Porto Rico, on the [illegible] inst., with a cargo of molasses and [illegible], all hands reported well on arrival and during passage. Ordered to remain at Quarantine for a period of five days for ventilation, to be then allowed to lighter her cargo and send it to the City.

Schooner *Albert Mason* from Charleston, S. C., arrived on the 24th inst., with a cargo of wheat, port of departure unhealthy, but all hands on board are well and have been. The vessel has been thoroughly cleansed and purified, and on the recommendation of the Health Officer was allowed to proceed to the City in ten days, providing the crew remain well.

Brig *Exception* arrived from Sagua la Grand on the [illegible] inst. with a cargo of sugar and molasses. The Health Officer is of the opinion that the cargo may safely be lightered and sent to the City, especially as all hands are well.

Bark *[illegible]* arrived from Havana on 25th inst., with cargo of sugar. While at the port of Cienfuegos the captain died of Yellow Fever. The cargo was ordered to be lightered and sent to the City after fifteen days, if all are well.

Brig *H. Mathews*, from Sagua la Grand, arrived on [illegible] inst., with cargo of sugar and molasses; all well. Cargo allowed to be lightered to the City immediately.

Brig *E. Dyer*, from Gonaives, arrived on 25th inst. Logwood. Lost one man on passage of Yellow Fever. Cargo to be lightered. Vessel to remain at Quarantine.

The following cases were reported upon specially by the Health officer:

Schooner *George [illegible]*, from Cumberland Harbor, came into port on the 28th July, with a cargo of sugar, and no sickness on board. Allowed to proceed.

Brig *Active*, from St. Jago de Cuba, arrived on August 5, at Quarantine, laden with sugars, all hands on board being well. Allowed to proceed to the City.

Brig *Alice*, arrived in Quarantine August 18, from Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, having on board only logwood, and all hands being well. Allowed to proceed to the City.

Bark *John Griffin*, arrived in port from Cienfuegos July 26, laden with sugar. The captain and one man died of yellow fever during the passage, and the mate was sick at port of departure. The cargo of said vessel has been discharged for a period of ten days and the vessel has been fumigated and otherwise cleansed. No stevedore or lighterman has sickened on board of said vessel since she has been in port. The vessel has been in Quarantine the period prescribed by law. Allowed to proceed in ten days.

Brig *William F.* came into Quarantine August 13, from Guayama, Porto Rico, with sugar and molasses, and all on board well. Allowed to proceed to the City.

Bark *Wildfire*, arrived on 18th inst. from Vera Cruz, which port is an open roadstead, and not more unhealthy at this season than usual. The owners desire a steamer permit to come within 300 yards of the City to discharge the cargo of hides on lighters. Case referred to the consideration of the Health Officer.

Schooner *Trader*, from Gonaives, with cargo of logwood. Permission was given to the vessel to come to Pier No. 28, East River, and discharge cargo on condition, [illegible] to Boston.

Schooner *Marie*, from Port au Prince, arrived on [illegible]

[illegible] to be landed in the City or Brooklyn. [illegible] from Remedios, which was [illegible] five days at Quarantine, and then [illegible] cargo of salt in lighters, to be brought [illegible] allowed to proceed to the City with [illegible] she has been fumigated, &c., and has [illegible] at Quarantine.

[illegible] *Maria Faustine*, from Port au Prince, [illegible] was refused permission to go alongside [illegible] *B. Rebett*, to discharge the remainder of [illegible].

[illegible] *Navigator*, from Vera Cruz, arrived [illegible] with cargo of hides, wishes to come [illegible] hundred yards of the City to lighter her [illegible] and send immediately away. The case was referred to the Health Officer.

[illegible]

The bark *A. P. Talmadge*, for Havana, having had [illegible] to the Southwest Spit, where she remains subject to a Quarantine of thirty days, with permission to discharge the cargo at the expiration of fifteen days.

The Board then adjourned.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning, at which Mayor HALL presided.

The Health Wardens reported a large number of nuisances, and the usual order for abatement was made.

DR. WENDELL, *Health Officer of the City*, made his daily report, that there was no case of yellow fever or contagious or infectious disease reported to him during the 24 hours previous.

Permits were granted to land the cargoes of several vessels.

The Board adjourned after transacting considerable routine business, but possessing no general interest.

Incendiary Fire in Hudson-street.

MRS. MARY THOMPSON ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.

It will be recollected that, on the morning of the 15th inst., between 12 and 5 o'clock, two very mysterious fires occurred in the dwelling house of Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, No. 458 Hudson-street.

On the first alarm no less than ten distinct and separate fires were discovered among the household furniture. All these fires were extinguished by the Police, with the aid of the neighbors. The Fire-Marshal, assisted by Captains ACKERMAN and TURNBULL, made a careful examination of the premises, and did not leave the house until about 3 o'clock.

Shortly after 4 o'clock a second fire broke out on the second floor.

The result of the Fire Marshal's investigation being laid before Justice DAVISON, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. MARY THOMPSON on the charge of willfully firing her household furniture, for the purpose of defrauding the Insurance Company. The accused was arrested by Capt. ACKERMAN and required to find bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARY.

The tailors' shop at No. 5 Chambers-street was entered on Monday night by burglars, who carried off $600 worth of goods. The rogues effected an entrance by means of false keys, and on leaving they relocked the door. They have not been arrested.

PICKING POCKETS AT A FUNERAL.

Two boys, named James Wilson and Gerard Clifton, were committed to prison yesterday by Justice DAVISON for picking the pockets of ladies who were in attendance at a funeral in Jane-street Church.

THE CASTLE GARDEN DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties about the management of Castle Garden were, yesterday, the subject of legal adjudication at the Lower Police Court. Wm. H. Taylor, Joseph Gutman, Theodore Smith, Philip Staats and Francis Scherlansky appeared before Justice WELSH and gave bail each, in the sum of $500, for their appearance to answer at the Court of Sessions. These parties have been proceeded against by Mayor Wood, who contends that they have violated that section of the law which provides that no runner or broker shall be allowed in Castle Garden, except he keeps a public railroad office. The defendants contend that they are not runners within the meaning of the law, but are regular agents, and that their place of business in Castle Garden is, in fact, "a public railroad office."

The whole question has given rise to much feeling, and its settlement will be eagerly looked for.

BURIED.

A boy named Michael Flanagan, while playing in a cellar excavation in Twenty-fifth street, near Sixth [illegible], was suddenly buried by the caving in of the embankment. He was, after great labor, taken out alive by the police, but he was so much exhausted that only faint hopes were entertained of his recovery. The circumstance created a great excitement in the neighborhood.

[Advertisement.]

Caution to Merchants.

All discoveries and inventions of approved value, as preservatives of health, or remedies for disease, give rise, unfortunately, to pernicious counterfeits and imitations. The more popular the article, the more eagerly its name, its credentials, its external appearance, are copied by unscrupulous knaves, who, destitute of the ability to produce anything useful themselves, have just sufficient cunning to make capital out of the discoveries of others. It has been said that "hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue," and it might, with equal truth, be remarked, that the counterfeits of valuable remedies are the tribute paid by poison-mongers to practical science.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as WOLFE's Schiedam Schnapps, was introduced to the world under the indorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession, some five years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with the strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanting by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medicinal purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with the unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant, as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and inclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of schnapps prior to the introduction of WOLFE's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, in 1851; and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protections so carefully thrown around the schnapps would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his Schiedam aromatic schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unequaled [illegible]

[illegible] in the preparation [illegible] from every could [illegible]

[illegible] received from the leading [illegible] in many of the Southern and Western [illegible] of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travelers who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception.

In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, seal, and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He therefore feels it a duty he owes to his fellow citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

From the Sunday Mercury.

FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS OF SUPERIOR COMMODITIES.—Among the many dishonesties of trade which the moral sense of the community is called upon to suppress, we would particularly notice a most pernicious and infamous practice adopted by unscrupulous dealers, of imitating and counterfeiting the exterior appearance and precautionary labels of popular drugs, medicaments, and other articles of personal consumption, and thus, by seizing upon the well-acquired reputation of an enterprising trader, palming off most destructive and worthless compounds, to the sore detriment not only of the consumer, but of the character of the man who has expended thousands of dollars in bringing the genuine article into esteem and demand. These petty-larceny thieves are the pest of all honorable dealers and traders, and the trade is as much highway robbery as the violent appropriation of their neighbor's purse; in fact, they are beneath the burglar and highwayman in dignity—for these latter felons exhibit a bravery or recklessness of character in no wise distinguishing the mercantile assassin, who stabs in the dark. And ought they not to be rewarded with a punishment commensurate with the cowardice of their crime?

We were led to these remarks by accidentally observing a spurious counterfeit of UDOLPHO WOLFE's Schiedam Schnapps. The labels were imitated perfectly, with the slight addition *of a few letters* to plead technical avoidance of the law against counterfeiting; *the bottles were very similar*, and everything carefully prepared to impose upon a careless purchaser. Now, is not the man who perpetrated this fraud a felon, a robber? Assuredly he is; for, as Mr. WOLFE has expended large sums to bring his genuine imported Schnapps into popular demand, that demand may be justly considered a part of his capital in trade, and a fellow stealing a part of his reputation is as much of a thief as if he had stolen a barrel of his Schnapps in bulk. And to this crime he adds a further one of defrauding the community by giving them a ruinous article for the money they intended to expend for a commodity in which they had confidence. And, further, every man who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling spurious articles, is as much of an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

The remedy of Mr. WOLFE should lie in his holding all concerned up to the contempt of the community thus swindled by their operations and unconsciously imposed upon by their noxious composition. We trust that Mr. WOLFE will obtain the names, not only of the concocters of these counterfeits, but of every man offering them for sale, and then publish them to the world; for his own reputation and the health of the community demand that all parties should be nailed to the pillory of popular execration.

From the New York Dispatch.

AN INFAMOUS BUSINESS.—When an enterprising man strikes out a new business, to the establishment of which he gives his industry, time, talents and pecuniary means, can any thing be more contemptible than to have another steal it, and, under specious pretexts, hold out to the public an inferior article and endeavor to obtain their patronage? Pray, what difference is there, so far as the honesty of the thing is concerned, between purloining the business by which a citizen hopes to make his bread, and stealing the bread itself? A common thief, if he take without leave, however hungry, a loaf of bread from a baker's shop, is apprehended and condemned to the Penitentiary for daring in a surreptitious manner to appease his appetite; but put a respectable looking coat on his back and a few dollars in his pocket, and he may with impunity, nay, even with the applause of his fellows, by knavery, forgery or other infamous means, take the business of an honest man from him, and go unscathed of justice! All this is wrong. Some years since a gentleman of this City (UDOLPHO WOLFE) introduced to the citizens of the United States a medicated article of gin, which was highly approved by professional gentlemen as a superior tonic and deobstruent, and the knowledge of which he, by advertisement and otherwise disseminated throughout the country. So soon as tricksters, who pass in the business community for honest men, saw that Mr. WOLFE was likely to have handsome returns for the time and money which he had expended, they set about forging his labels, and palming off upon the people detestable and poisonous compounds, which they have the hardihood to call "Schiedam Schnapps." In some instances they have gone so far as to put WOLFE's name to their villainous liquids. As this horde are growing bold in their rascalities, it is time the public, in town and country, were put upon their guard. Consumers should be sure that they purchase the genuine article, or else their health may be irreparably injured by using the horrible stuff that unscrupulous men, because they can buy it cheap, will offer as the genuine article. Pure Schiedam Schnapps can only be obtained at the stores of respectable merchants and druggists, in town and country, and at the establishment of UDOLPHO WOLFE, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, in this City, where it is gotten up exclusively. We think it a duty which Mr. WOLFE owes himself and to the community to publish, by name, the rascals who are thus attempting to defraud both him and those who would be his customers. He should not permit his modesty to hold him back from making so righteous an expose.

From the Sunday Leader.

MODERN COUNTERFEITERS.—The knavish tribe of modern counterfeiters deserve the severest punishment, and yet, thus far, they have escaped their merited reward. Deeds which deserve the State Prison pass for mere business transactions. The more valuable an article is the more certainly it is counterfeited by persons who are too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal. The act of counterfeiting UDOLPHO WOLFE's excellent and medicated Gin, for instance, is theft and robbery of the worst kind. It is palming off upon *the public* an article inferior and unwholesome, for that which is genuine. While people would freely use the genuine Schnapps, they would shudder at the thought of introducing into their families the poisonous counterfeit. Both Mr. WOLFE and the public are imposed upon and cheated by these base and unprincipled counterfeiters. The Schnapps of Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE are counterfeited both in city and in country; his empty bottles are bought up, at a high price, for the express purpose of filling them with the spurious article, and palming it off as the genuine Aromatic Schnapps sold by UDOLPHO WOLFE, of Nos. 18, 20, and 22 Beaver-street.

The public at least, should be protected from the base imposition of which we have spoken. They should not be poisoned with impunity. Mr. WOLFE should devise some means of protecting the public from the imposition that is so boldly and shamelessly practiced, even if it be necessary to publish the names of the offenders and brand them with the disgrace which they deserve. Something should be done, and that quickly.

From the Sunday Times.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—Greatness has its infirmities. It is the painful privilege of excellence to be perpetually subjected to imitations. Everything good is counterfeited, and the more it is counterfeited the more we may persuade ourselves that it is not only choice but popular, for few will undertake to counterfeit much that which is not intrinsically valuable, and the poor counterfeit dies out with the poor original. Thus, pennies are seldom counterfeited, even by the neediest rogue, but of sterling gold the world is full of base imitations, and probably always will be. Judged by this rule, WOLFE has some reason to be proud of the daily compliments paid to his "Schiedam Schnapps," for the country abounds with counterfeits of it of every kind, and scarcely a city can be found that has not its imitations of this famous beverage. Some of them are the boldest and most unscrupulous in the world, and WOLFE, the original manufacturer and importer of the "Schiedam Schnapps," whose place of business is at Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, would be justified in prosecuting all who live in this illicit manner upon the character so honestly earned by his genuine production. WOLFE's "Schiedam Schnapps" is not one of the common, worthless articles of the day. It is a pure spirit, distilled in the most costly manner from juniper and other aromatic ingredients, with a single eye to the production of a stimulant at once wholesome and agreeable. It is a diuretic of the finest kind. As a tonic it stands unrivaled. It can be taken by the weakest stomach with advantage, and by the strongest with benefit. In short, it is one of those cordials that no family should ever be without under any circumstances.

From the Sunday Courier.

COUNTERFEITERS.—There is nothing so despicable or more deserving of severe condemnation than the attempts to interfere, by undue means, with a business established by energy, experience, and an outlay of capital. Legitimate competition is the life of trade. But when a dealer is subject to the annoy[illegible] [illegible] the fraud should be denounced and the [illegible] exposed. It is well known that UDOLPHO WOLFE, a merchant of the most re[illegible] introduced a few years since [illegible] under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam [illegible] which he had reason to expect, but as an extensive business has been done, chiefly with country [illegible] by imitations in appearance of his article, [illegible] feels that he has the *right* to complain and call public attention to these dishonest attempts to interfere with his profits. Of course, the gin sold by these swindlers is of an inferior quality, [illegible] they could not undersell the genuine article, and we advise those who value their health to avoid its use, under any circumstances. Mr. WOLFE would be justified in publishing the name of every one engaged in the sale of this pernicious stuff, and for the sake of protecting the public from a shameful imposture, he may be prompted to adopt this course.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	$8
Fine Blue Dress Coats	$8
Fine Brown Frock Coats	$8
Fall Raglans	$7
Cassimere Business Coats	$3 50 to $6
Black Cassimere Pants	$2 50 to $5
Fancy Cassimere Pants	$1 50 to $5
Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests	$3
Zephyr Cassimere suits	$5
Complete genteel Black Cloth suits	$12

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, &c., &c.—The signal success which has attended the use of this Medicine has induced the Proprietors to offer it for the benefit of those who are afflicted with the above named painful diseases. Persons who suffer from Periodical Colds and Catarrh, will always find relief in the use of this Remedy. Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., No. 41 Tremont-street, Boston, to whom orders may be addressed. For sale by C. H. RING, HEGEMAN & CLARK, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

[Advertisement.]

J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of the City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic *Department, and is now enabled, with the advantage* of superior artists, to produce finer pictures *than have heretofore been taken in this country.*

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LET THE SICK GIVE HEED.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY.—The perfection of beauty, even in the most beautiful woman, is gained at her toilet. There the use of the *Kalliston*, or *Orient Water*, is indispensable; it eradicates all unsightly objects, such as tan, freckles and pimples, and gives the complexion a clear and blooming appearance. For sale by all the principal druggists and perfumers. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The varied and amusing character of the entertainments given at this house, results in crowded audiences nightly. The company is really good and Stage Manager FOX places his pieces on the stage well. Dramas, Pantomimes, and Farces are continually kept in the programme, and to sum it all up, prosperity is the reward. Just look at to-night's bill.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Identified.

The man who fell, and instantly died, while crossing the fields between Jersey City and Communipaw, on Monday, has been identified as Mr. BORDEN PHARO, Captain of the schooner *Adelaide*, from West Creek, Ocean County, N. J. He was thirty years of age. Coroner SPEAR held the inquest.

Execution of Fox.

JOHN FOX will be executed at New-Brunswick, to-day, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, for the murder of JOHN HENRY. As the law of the State declares that all executions shall take place as privately as possible, the Sheriff will perform his work in the jail-yard, in the presence of the Constables and Police Officers only.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 25, at his late residence, No. 211 West 22d-st., JOHN CHRISTIE, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 12 o'clock M., from the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Fishkill, N. Y., for interment.

In this City, LOUISA GAUTIER, wife of Amedee C. Fergia, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Aug 27, from No. 79 West 13th st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug 26, after a short illness, WILLIAM JOHN ROYS, son of the late Francis John Roys, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., from the residence of his mother, No. 379 4th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, of a protracted illness, CHARLES A. BERGH.

His remains will be removed from No. 20 West 29th st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, to Rhinebeck, for interment, where the funeral will take place from the house of his sister, Mrs. Kip, on Thursday, the 28th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, LUCY GOODHUE wife of Wm. S. Daland, aged 28 years, formerly of Salem, Mass.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, JAMES, son of John J. and Jane Healy, aged 13 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 179 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, EMILY M., youngest child of Lambert S. and Mary A. Reynolds, aged 1 year and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Boardman-place.

At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, ISAAC WOOLSEY, aged 66 years, 8 months and 5 days.

His funeral will take place at his late residence, Sing Sing, on Thursday, the 28th, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, [illegible], wife of Patrick Murray, 34 years of age, daughter of the late William Barrett, County of Sligo, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the brother, Edward Barrett, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 South 8th-st., Jersey City, this day, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, Williamsburg.

Mayo and Sligo papers please copy.

At Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, LOUISA W., wife of Robert H. Canning, in the 44th year of her age.

At Rye, Westchester Co., on Monday, Aug. 25, at her residence, Ann, widow of the late Ebenezer Clark, in the 80th year of her age.

At Reading, Penn., on Thursday, Aug. 21, at the residence of her brother, David F. Gordon, Mrs. SARAH F. PERKINS, in the 67th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. [illegible]

[illegible] Market Bank ... 105½; Del. & Hud. C. Co. 119; Penn. Coal Com'y 84¼; [illegible] Mil. & La Crosse R.R.; Reading R. R.; Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.; Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.; Clev. & Tol. R. R.; Chic. & R. I. R. R. 92; [illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 1st	Int. added	66
2,000 Lack. R. R. and Coal Co. 1st mort.	In. ad.	77
5,000 Lake Erie, Wab. & St. L. R. R. 1st m.	In. ad.	77
4,000 Toledo and Illinois R. R. 1st mort.	In. ad.	71½
500 Cleveland and Toledo R. R. divdnd.	In. ad.	73½
2,500 Deep R. Nav. Co's 6s, guar. by N. C.	In. ad.	94
1,000 Georgia State 7s	In. ad.	99
105 sh. Chi. St. Paul and Fon du Lac R. R. Co.		25
700 sh. Bangor, Old Town and Milford R. R.		37½
100 shares Trevorton Coal and R. R. Co.		70

We are requested to say that Mr. [illegible] J. BLEEKER's sale of the bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company will take place on this day week, the 1st September, proximo. Mr. BLEEKER is now in Wisconsin examining the property, and his report will be forthcoming in a few days.

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Missouri State 6s ... 83½; 2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs. 91½; 4,000 H. R. R. 1st mtge. [illegible]; 200 Cumb. Coal Co. [illegible]; 100 Gal. & Chic. R. R. 107½; Erie Railroad [illegible]; Reading R. R. [illegible]; Ill. Cen. R. R. [illegible]; Clev. & Tol. R. R. 74¾; N. Y. Cen. R. R. 86¾; Mich. Cen. R. R. 91; Panama Railroad 93¾; Chic. & R. I. R. R. 93¾; Nic. Transit Co. 1 60 ... 17½; [illegible]

TUESDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

There was an improved amount of business at the Stock Exchange as compared with the light *transactions of Monday, and at the early Board* Railroad prices were a fraction firmer on Erie, *Toledo, Galena and Rock Island; about the same* as Monday for New-York Central, and a fraction down on Reading. There was not much done on the Bond list, *either State or Railway*. The quotations from London, as telegraphed from the *Niagara* at Halifax, are less satisfactory than by the previous packet, particularly on the score of the light business doing in that market. The tone of the general market here this afternoon was steady.

Money affairs wear a more encouraging aspect this week. The Bank statement and the Sub-Treasury movement denote an easier adjustment of the Specie reserve through September, than in the month now approaching its close. There is about $27,000,000 gold in Bank and Sub-Treasury, with advices from Washington of large disbursing drafts upon the latter, most of which will pass through Bank. To-day there is more demand for Money among the Stock people, and less with the Discount Brokers than last week. Call loans are full 7 ₩ cent. The rates on mercantile paper, without having actually declined, are not so readily had on first-class bills within 90 days' date. The operations at the Sub-Treasury for the day are light. The advices from the Department at Washington, this morning, are that $500,000 has been drawn for transfer to that city, and $700,000 in drafts which will first go South before presentation:

Paid on Treasury Account	$12,000
Received on Treasury Account	146,319
Balance on Treasury Account	9,088,300
Paid for Assay Office	50,188
Paid on Disbursing Checks	138,241

In Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer there was a fair demand on London from the Importing Trade and the Bill Brokers within the range of 109⅝@109¾ ₩ cent. The Brokers bought principally on Boston orders, and the bulk of the business was done at 109¾ net. One or two houses held for 109⅞@110; making settlements with their customers at the inside figure. The demand on the Continent was moderate. The leading drawer had his full rates on Paris 5.16¼@5.15. The express carries over this afternoon $207,000 in Gold for shipment. The corresponding Cunarder from that port last August carried out $847,000.

We understand the gross receipts of the New-York and Erie Road thus far in August indicate an earning nearly or quite $100,000 in advance of the corresponding month last year.

The principal holders of the California War Indemnity Bonds have put in readiness their vouchers for settlement at Washington, and the probability is most of the late appropriations by Congress for their payment, which amounts to $964,000, will come out in all next week.

A correspondent requests us to state that the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Road, which is to be a continuation of the Galena and Chicago line, Dixon and Fulton branch, due west across the State of Iowa, has been favorably reported on by a Committee of the Galena and Chicago Directors. The Committee, which consists of Messrs. JOHN B. TURNER, W. L. NEWBURY and HUGH T. DICKEY, say in concluding their report:

"That from all the examination your Committee have made, they believe that the line of the said Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad from Clinton to Cedar Rapids, runs through a fertile and tolerably well settled country; that the grade of the road is not difficult, and that it may be very cheaply built, and bears a very favorable comparison, as to cost, with other Western Roads, and can be made, if so constructed, to pay a fair and reasonable remuneration to the stockholders of the Road. Your Committee further reports that they believe that the construction of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad would greatly benefit the Galena Road, by adding materially to the business of the latter, and as a consequence of this belief, think the stockholders of the Galena Road would advance their own interests by aiding in the construction of the other, while they would be rewarded with fair dividends upon any constructions to stock that might be made to aid the construction of the Iowa Road. The persons now embarked in the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad are men of good character, bearing excellent reputation as business men."

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1, '55.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	3,480,000	2,785,000	2,887,000	3,228,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,945,000	1,526,000	1,587,000	1,737,000
Exports to France	478,000	400,000	302,000	427,000
Ex. other For. Ports	519,000	296,000	241,000	364,000
Total Exports	2,942,000	2,250,000	2,131,000	2,528,000
Stock on hand	61,000	112,000	165,000	69,000

Of which during the past week (included in the above):

Receipts at the Ports	4,000	18,000	15,000	7,000
Exports to G. Britain	—	13,000	14,000	5,000
Exports to France	—	—	12,000	3,000
Ex. other For. Ports	—	2,000	3,000	5,000
Total Exports	—	15,000	29,000	15,000

We are still, says Mr. WRIGHT, in his circular of this week, without any well authenticated information of the extent of the damage done to the growing crop exposed to the late storm. "Louisiana and Alabama, as appears from the letters, were visited so lightly that the injury done was altogether trifling, and will be speedily repaired, and from the latter State, by telegraph, the crop is reported as doing pretty well. From Mississippi the accounts are less precise, and therefore more serious for the present, yet the storm did not extend above Natchez, and judging from the tenor of the advices, I think the damage will be proved to have been confined to a few sections, and of such a nature as two weeks of fine weather will go far to repair. If the storm had occurred three weeks later, the extent of damage would have been greater, and could scarcely be made up; as it is, the receipt of new Cotton at New-Orleans will probably be somewhat further delayed. Texas escaped entirely, drouth being the only cause of complaint there. In Georgia and South Carolina picking has fairly set in, and we may soon expect liberal receipts in Savannah and Charleston."

The *Niagara's* news, to hand to-day, did [illegible] factory of Breadstuffs, and these, under [illegible] pressure of increased receipts, while [illegible] called but a limited general demand, [illegible] favored buyers. Cotton was in moderate [illegible]

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The following are the footings of our Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock [illegible]
Loans and Discounts [illegible]
Specie [illegible]
Amount due from other Banks [illegible]
Amount due to other Banks [illegible]
Deposits [illegible]
Circulation [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

COTTON—Sales to-day, [illegible] 10¾c. for Old Middling; [illegible] for new. [illegible]

[illegible], Tuesday, Aug. 26—[illegible] M.

WHEAT—Prices are a trifle higher, with a large demand for export. [illegible] *Shipments to Buffalo*—[illegible] *Receipts to-day*—112,500 bush. [illegible] 36,000 bush.; to Oswego, 34,000 bush.; and to Ogdensburgh, 15,000 bush.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 26—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR firm. Sales 2,000 bbls., $6 [illegible] for common to choice Wisconsin, [illegible] for choice to extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $6 75@$7 for extra do. [illegible] WHEAT firmer; sales [illegible] bushels, [illegible] for inferior red Ohio; $1 40 for white do.; $1 [illegible] for white Illinois. CORN dull. Sales [illegible] bushels at [illegible]. *Canal freights to New-York*—[illegible] for Corn and 11c. for Wheat.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR firm. Sales extra Oswego at $6 75. WHEAT in good demand, but quiet since steamer's news published. Sales 17,000 bushels; $1 [illegible] for prime White Ohio; $1 30½ for red Wisconsin; [illegible] $1 38 for old mixed Milwaukee. [illegible] *Lake Imports*—18,000 bushels Corn. [illegible] bbls. FLOUR; 19,336 bushels WHEAT, and [illegible] bushels Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—[illegible] G. W. Germany and lady, Mrs. La Coste, infant and servant, [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 31 | Sun sets.... 6 41 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 31 | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, AUG. 26.

Cleared.

Ships E. W. Farley, [illegible] Chase; Marie, Lampson, [illegible] Back Cove, [illegible] Schooners [illegible]; Propellers [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible]

Ship William F. Barr, [illegible]

Ship Adler, (Brem.) [illegible] with mdse. to order. [illegible]

Ship Martha J. Ward, Stone, Liverpool, [illegible]

Bark Marcia C. Day, [illegible]

Bark Helen G. Peterson, [illegible]

Bark Lucy Ring, [illegible]

Brig Wanderer, [illegible]

Brig Brazilian, Gray, [illegible]

Schr. Standard, Derrickson, Wilmington [illegible]

Schr. Zaidah, [illegible]

Schr. T. B. Smith, [illegible], New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Argo, Tucker, Hartford, Conn.

Schr. Arcade Carr, New-Haven.

Propeller Locust Point, French, Portland.

Propeller Totten, Morley, Baltimore.

Propeller Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia.

Propeller Charles, [illegible], Norwich.

Propeller Pelican, Aldridge, Providence.

Propeller Shark, Robinson, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, from E. and Westward.

Below.

Ship R. Robinson, Robinson, from Liverpool.

Ship Robena, Bartlett, from London.

Ship Edward O'Brien, Watts, from Shields.

Ship Kearsarge, Perkins, from Shields—(All by pilot-boat W. J. Romer.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 26—Arr., ship West Wind, Calcutta; bark Tropic Bird, New-York, for Key West. Spoken, Aug. 25, off South Shoal, ship [illegible], from Greenock for New-York.

Disasters.

RETURNED.—The ship Calhoun, Truman, for Liverpool, cleared 11th inst., returned last night in tow of steamtug Titan, leaky. *Telegraphic to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters.*

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.—The ship [illegible] put into [illegible] with five feet water in her hold. Steamer will be sent for her.

VESSEL ASHORE.—The schr. Truth, from Fredericksburg, Va., bound to New-York, with flour and corn, is ashore at Atlantic City—vessel full of water.

Notice to Mariners.

Repairs of the Tower and Lantern of the Black Rock Lighthouse, Conn., will be commenced on the [illegible] inst., and the light heretofore exhibited there discontinued. A small light will be shown from the top of the tower nightly until the repairs are completed, when a Fresnel lens, of the third order, to illuminate [illegible], will be placed in the Lantern. By order of the Light-House Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 26.

Spoken, &c.

July 26, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], was passed an American ship, (House' rig,) showing a red swallow tail, with black diamond, standing to the eastward.

Aug. 14, lat. 44 16, lon. 57 48, was passed brig [illegible], bound E.

Aug. 20, lat. 41, lon. 67, ship Isaac Wright, hence for Liverpool.

Shipping Intelligence.

PER STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

Arrived from New-York—10th, Isabella, at Leghorn; 11th, Howard; 12th, St. Jean, at Havre; J. L. [illegible], at Bristol; 13th, Eurasea, do ditto; James Foster and Diana, at Liverpool; 14th, James Keller and Ellen Morrison, at Gravesend; Marmion, in the Clyde; Fanny Holmes, in the Scheldt; 14th, Ho [illegible], at Gravesend; Enterprise, off Thornton; 15th, Light Brigade, at Liverpool; 15th, Mardion and Sparkling Wave, at Gravesend; 16th, Wabash, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—July 28, E. Wright, at Ambrose.

Arrived from Baltimore—11th, Richard Anderson, at Helvoet; 13th, Charles Hill at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—11th, Hartford; 13th, Alliance, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—5th, Andrew, at Gothenburg.

Arrived from New-Orleans—8th, Cumberland, at Leghorn; 6th, Knickerbocker, at Cronstadt; 9th, Balmoral, and Equity, at Genoa; 11th, Southern Belle, at Havre; Hiawatha, at Bordeaux; 12th, Montmorenci, Antioch, Autumnus, and 14th, G. R. Pennell, at Liverpool; [illegible], Geneva, at Antwerp; 15th, Mischief, at [illegible]

Sailed for New-York—8th, Elizabeth, from [illegible]; Richard Morse, from Antwerp; Susan, Hinks, from [illegible]; [illegible], 12th, City of Mobile, and Mary, from Liverpool.

Sailed for City Point—13th, Anne Prentiss, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—14th, Talavera, from Liverpool.